THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.--No 151. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

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The commander of the steam cutter *Dix Decembre*, belonging to the Electric Telegraph Company, and which was about to sail from Toulon to Ajaccio, to lay down the electric cable between Corsica and the Sanguinaires Islands, has (June 12) suddenly received counter orders. He is to enter the new commercial port of Toulon to take on board twenty-two thousand yards of electric cable, manufactured at the works there on account of the Italian Government. By further instructions the captain of the *Dix Decembre* is bound to sail within three days, and to lay the cable across the entrance to the Straits of Bonifacio, in order to establish a communication between Italy and the Island of Sardinia by Leghorn, Genoa, and Corsica, to be completed by the 15th of June.

Unemployed capital is (June 12) rapidly accumulating in Paris. The cash in the Bank of France increased in a week by above 39,000,000f., and exceeds 600,000,000f.—a larger sum than any recorded since its establishment. Such a season has seldom been seen in Paris, and mercantile men say that it is equally dangerous to be too confident or too timid. Commercial bills discounted have decreased since the heavy payments on the 1st of June by 59,000,000f., and the bank notes in circulation by 41,000,000f.

The *Courrier de Marseille* states that the French Minister of Marine has ordered four additional iron-coated steam frigates to be prepared for sea. These are the *Guyenne* and *Savoie* at Toulon, and the *Valeureuse* and *Magnanime* at Brest. The number of iron coated frigates at sea will thus be increased from eleven to fifteen. It is added that several gunboats are being prepared for sea at Brest and Toulon.

A decree has been issued in Paris approving the regulations proposed by the Imperial Commission for the exhibition of 1867, with reference to the nature of the prizes for successful exhibitors and the composition of the juries by whom they are to be awarded.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that precautionary measures have been adopted by the French Government in consequence of the cases of cholera which have recently occurred in Djeddah and Mecca.

The elections in Belgium have terminated, and have resulted favorably to the Government. The Ministerial majority in the Senate, which was previously eight, is now twelve, and in the House of Representatives it was before the elections twelve, and is now eighteen.

The Bank of Spain, in Madrid, has come to an arrangement with Messrs. Rothschild for the payment of the interest of the external debt for the past half year. The Government has lodged with the bank a certain amount in hypothecated notes.

In the debate upon the budget of the Ministry of War in Cortes, Marshal O'Donnell expressed an apprehension that 1866 would not pass without Spain having to defend her territory.

A forced circulation has been declared for the notes of the Bank of Saragossa.

The cholera has unmistakably broken out at Stettin, and carried off twelve victims in three days.

The cattle plague has made its appearance at Fleury, near Verviers, in Belgium, in the immediate vicinity of the Prussian frontier.

The passport system has again been introduced along the Swiss frontier.

THE WAR CRISIS.

Complete Diplomatic Rupture Between Austria and Prussia—The Austrian Minister to Leave Berlin—Difficulty of The Minor States of Germany.

From the London Times, June 13.

The diplomatic rupture between Prussia and Austria is now complete. Yesterday, Count Karolyi, the Austrian Minister at Berlin, asked for his passports, and he will leave Berlin, with all the legation, to-day. Such a consummation was to be expected, after the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments during the last few days. The despatch of Count Bismark went beyond every such document we have ever read in discourtesy, invective, and provocation; and it has been replied to by Count Mensdorff in a more guarded style, but in language which shows offended pride and unconquerable resolution. The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs makes a solemn protest against the proceedings in Holstein, and the statements by which it has been attempted to justify them. He declines all responsibility for the consequences, and declares that for months Prussia has taken up a position which endangered the former settlement. In conclusion, Count Mensdorff reserves to the Imperial Government the right of taking such steps as may be found necessary, since nothing remains for Austria but to defend her honor and guard her rights from contempt.

Viewed by the light shed on it by this despatch, the recall of Count Karolyi is an event of grave importance. It not only puts an end to negotiation, but even to communication. It would seem to show that Austria will not wait to be actually attacked, but looks upon the breach of the Convention as an act of war, which justifies her in retaliating at any point and with all her strength. Prussia was, it is said, about to send an *ultimatum* to Vienna; but Vienna has anticipated any such missive. Of course a diplomatic rupture is not necessarily followed by war, and it is still possible that the two powers may remain in that sullen state of inactive enmity called a suspension of relations. But it would be an excess of hopefulness to expect such forbearance in the present case. The tone of the two powers denotes anything but passive unfriendliness.

They have defied each other too fiercely, and have made preparations too formidable for them to be content with an armed peace. Austria, particularly, has every reason to cherish the desire of vengeance. She has seen her position threatened and her rights invaded in Germany, and she also knows that an implacable enemy behind her has been roused into action by Prussian intrigue. The Emperor cannot reflect without bitterness on what is passing in Holstein. His troops occupied the Duchy last week under a convention only a few months old. On the pretense that this convention is annulled, the Prussians have entered Holstein in force, and with a purpose which the affected legality and moderation of their General's utterances have not made less formidable.

The Austrian Government has been convinced that only a retreat could save its troops from capture or destruction. General Gablenz has received orders to withdraw. The whole Austrian force abandons the Duchy, which will now pass completely into the hands of the Prussians. How these are prepared to use their power may be learned from the proceedings of General Manteuffel. On Monday the Holstein estates, which had met at Itzehoe, were dispersed by his orders. Thus ends the reign of law and constitutionality, and the Schleswig-Holsteiners behold King Stork firmly enthroned. Herr Lesser, the Holstein Government commissioner, is arrested and sent to Rendsburg; Herr Hoffmann, the Austrian Civil Adlatus, retires precipitately, and the work of conquest is complete.

From this time forth the Duchies, for which German princes and patriots were ready to convulse Europe, may be considered as forming part of the Prussian monarchy. Count Bismark has so far gained his ends. He has used first the people of the Duchies, then the Governments of the minor German States, and lastly, the Kaiser himself for his purposes, and has at the very outset accomplished the object which he has all along proposed. It is a great victory; but the more complete and conspicuous it is the greater is likely to be the irritation of the Austrians. They cannot conceal from themselves that they have been really driven out of the country. It is said, and the proclamation of General Gablenz seems to confirm it, that orders had been first sent from Vienna from the Austrian force to maintain its position, but to avoid firing the first shot.

To this the General replied that resistance was impracticable, that the Prussians were vastly more numerous, and that the Austrian force must be sacrificed or withdrawn, upon which he received orders to retire. "The forces at my command," says General Gablenz in his proclamation, "are not sufficient to offer resistance to a hostile attack from a German power which has hitherto been our ally. I am not in a position to protect the right with my small force. Following the Emperor's orders, I yield to superior numbers and leave the country." If this proclamation speaks the spirit of the Austrians, we cannot but fear that it will be followed by some act of retaliation. The Emperor, who has shown himself so little inclined to bear any slight, is not likely to bear with patience that his troops have been hurried from their positions by an invading enemy.

In the meantime, the minor States of the German Confederation have to make up their minds as to the part they will take. Prussia has given notice to the Northern States that if the proposition just made by Austria be adopted to-morrow, it will deem the Confederation to be dissolved, and act on consideration of military expediency alone. This probably means that, relying on its strength, the Prussian Government will assert a right of transit or occupation with regard to the territory of its neighbors, and will not hesitate to make use of their resources. Should war not be averted, the day of trial for the minor German sovereigns will have come.

They may then judge of the wisdom of their incitements to the Schleswig-Holsteiners in 1864. The proposals for a reform of the Confederation set forth by Prussia are little likely to be discussed at such a moment. If there be a great war it will very effectually reform Germany for good or evil; but whether it will leave the King of Bavaria as a joint commander-in-chief with the King of Prussia may be doubted. The whole country is now hushed in expectation of the first cannon shot. Armies more numerous and complete have seldom been arrayed against each other. According to trustworthy estimates the Austrian army will number not far from 350,000 men, while the Prussians have 280,000 in the field, with a reserve of 50,000 between Berlin and the Saxon frontier. Of the probabilities of the campaign it would be presumptuous to speak, but no one ought to be surprised if Austria now strikes a blow. She may consider that both her honor and her interest bid her delay no longer.

She is fully prepared, and a victory over Prussia might decide the fate of the war. Much must depend on the use which Field Marshal Benedek is able to make of the Saxon territory. Should he be able to operate from so excellent a base of operations against the level country of Prussia, he will have important and almost decisive advantages. On the other hand, the Prussians, even though they should prove to be inferior in numbers, and even though their hearts may not be in the war, will be fighting for their home against an invading enemy, and will, doubtless, do their part manfully. *The contest will be severe, but we trust it will not be prolonged.* Any day now may bring us weighty intelligence. Great events are at hand; and we, having done our part, must *be content to look on in silence.*

The Prussian Preparations.

ANTI-WAR AGITATION—AN ARMED MAN RUSHING ON THE KING.

Berlin (June 10) Correspondence of London Times.

The King proposes to leave for the front the day after to-morrow. Immediately before his departure a proclamation to the people of Prussia will be promulgated. While awaiting the issue of a document which may be destined to inaugurate a long series of struggles, I will subjoin another hardly less interesting, just drawn up and circulated in the name of his Majesty by the Minister of the Interior. It is a general reply to the numerous peace addresses presented in the course of the last few weeks. It says:—

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to place in my hands a number of addresses, recently presented by municipal and other corporations. In these addresses the petitioners express a more or less urgent wish that the danger of war now menacing the country may be averted, and peace preserved. Some of the petitioners seem to look upon peace as the only conceivable blessing to humanity, which must be maintained at all costs; others, while admitting that war may be necessary at times to uphold the honor of the nation, and protect its welfare, yet assert that neither of these is at present in perilled.

I am directed by his Majesty to return a general reply to the above addresses.

His Majesty has been displeased at missing in those addresses the expression of that devotion and patriotic disinterestedness conveyed in some other addresses, particularly in that of the Breslau Town Council. In his reply to the last-mentioned address, his Majesty has signified that no one could be more painfully alive to the sacrifices war would entail upon the country, and that no one is more thoroughly aware of the necessity of alleviating our sufferings by the fullest and most cordial concord between sovereign and people than himself. His Majesty has also declared that his only object in calling his people to arms is to defend Prussia and all that is dearest to her, and that it is his sincerest wish and constant endeavor to arrive at a better understanding with Parliament.

This reply to the Breslau address is the only one compatible with the dignity of the Crown and the interests of the country, and none other can be vouchsafed to any petitioners.

In view of the daily increasing perils of this period, his Majesty expects that the whole Prussian people, calling to mind the traditions of a heroic past, will manifest their devotion to the highest and

COUNT EULENBURG Minister of the Interior.

most sacred interests of the country.

Berlin June 8.

Yesterday, as the King was waiting for the arrival of a Pomeranian regiment on the platform of the Stettin terminus, a short, thick-set man, with a heavy club in his hand, rushed towards his Majesty. He was instantly knocked down by a policeman. On the same evening a large number of men assembled in front of the Foreign Office, all clamoring for admission. Upon inquiring their errand it was discovered that they had at one and the same moment been purposely sent by unknown parties with letters addressed to Count Bismark. The Prussian papers are responsible for the correctness of these stories.

The Situation in Italy.

GARIBALDI AT COMO—THE SOUTHERN TYROL OF AUSTRIA AND HEAD OF THE QUADRILATERAL THREATENED.

From the London Times, June 18.

The telegrams from Italy last evening announce the arrival of General Garibaldi at Como. The intelligence could hardly be more portentous. Garibaldi at Como is on the very theatre of his most brilliant exploits of former days. Whenever the Italians took the field against Austria, as in 1848 and 1859, the first aim of their guerilla leaders was the occupation of that Southern Italian Tyrol, which constitutes geographically, but not politically, a part of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom. Thrown out like a vast wedge from the main chain of the Alps at the Brenner, the territory of the Trento and Roveredo, called by the Germans the Walsch or Sud-Tyrol, consists mainly of the valley of the Adize, closed in on both sides by enormous mountain ridges, bordering on the west with the Valtellina and the Lombard valleys of Bergamo and Brescia, and on the east with the Venetian provinces of Belluno, Vicenza, and Verona. This narrow gorge of the Adige, with all its surrounding mountain masses, was known in old Roman times, and still better in the palmy days of the German empire, *as the main gate of Italy* (*le Chiuse d' Italia*), the Upper March of Verona; and it constitutes even at the present day *the principal head* of that formidable system of fortresses which bears the name of the Quadrilateral. Were Garibaldi and the Italians ever to post themselves strongly on those mountains, the liberation of Venetia would be more than half achieved.

The plan of Garibaldi's campaign, it has been said, is two-fold—a mountain warfare in Southern Tyrol, and a maritime expedition up the Adriatic. There are some who suppose that a landing is contemplated on the coasts of Istria or Dalmatia, or even lower down in Montenegro, or in the Turkish provinces. What sympathy or support the Italians might meet with among those half civilized and hardly known tribes we deem it idle to inquire. At all events, it is difficult to conceive how any movement in those parts, unless it led to a general insurrection, could be made subservient to the success of the main undertaking in the Venetian mainland. It would seem far more probable that a *coup de main* is intended on some point or points of the coast between Trieste and Venice.

Along all that Venetian shore, up to the mouths of the many streams that flow down upon it from the Alps, the Piave, the Tagliamento, the Isonzo, etc., ample field is open for the daring feats of irregular warfare. By landing now at one spot, now at another, and cutting up the roads and railroad that run along the shore, all intercourse between Venice and Trieste, and consequently Vienna, might be interrupted, and by reaching the mountains from which spring the Piave and others of those rivers, the maritime volunteers could easily place themselves in concert with those of the Cacciatori dello Apolvio and Cacciatori del Tonale who might succeed in forcing their way from the Trentine valleys into those of Bassano and Belluno. In the present frame of mind of the Venetian population, especially in the Friuli, they would be sure of as warm and cordial a welcome as they met with on the same battle-fields in the short but unfortunate, but not inglorious campaign of 1848.

Diplomacy.

NAPOLEON'S POLICY—AN IMPERIAL LETTER ON HIS NEUTRAL POSITION AND TERRITORIAL IDEAS.

Telegraph to London Times.

PARIS, June 12.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Rouher read a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to M. Druyn de Lhuys, in which his Majesty, after detailing the efforts made in common with England and Russia to prevent an armed conflict, says:—"Had the conference assembled my Government would have declared that France repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandizement so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great power, and of the bordering provinces expressing by a formal and free vote their desire for annexation. In the absence of these circumstances, the French Government prefers to any territorial acquisition a good understanding with its neighbors, resulting from its respect for their independence and their nationality. (Cheers.) We should have desired for the Germanic Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia better geographical boundaries; for Austria the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territorial compensation.

The Conference has failed. Will France be led to draw the sword! The French Government thinks not. Whatever may be the result of the war which may break out, no question affecting us will be resolved without the assent of France.

"France, therefore, will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her right and calm in her strength." (Cheers.)

M. Rougher said:—"I think that after this declaration the Corps Legislatif will understand the inadvisability of a debate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy." (Shouts of "yes, yes!"

MM. Thiers, Faure, Alfred, and Leroux endeavored to prevent the closing of the debate, but the subject was declared to be closed by 202 against 34 votes, and the Chamber passed to vote on the amended Budget, which was adopted by 232 against 18 votes.

The sitting then terminated.

COUNT BISMARK'S EXPLANATION.

From the London Times, June 12.

Like the King, it appears that Count Bismark has thought it indispensable to lay before the public his opinions on war and peace at this moment. The Berlin *Publicist*, a paper accounted to be semi-official, reports the following interesting speech of his, said to have been delivered to a deputation of small house-owners who had come to complain of the pecuniary embarrassments now specially entailed on them:—

His Majesty is on principle against the war; and in the Cabinet council held on April 28 voted against it, in common with his Ministers. But our adversaries have long schemed against us, and now prepare to carry out a plan of aggression wantonly devised and slowly matured for months past. I know that the Austrian Minister of Finance a very short time since had the impudence to declare to his Sovereign that the only alternative left to him was to extract 500,000,000 thalers from defeated Prussia, or to declare a national bankruptcy. You can also see from the Austrian papers that the people have been systematically taught to believe that if their silver coin has been transferred to our hands in the way of commerce, the reason is because we, the Prussians, are such arrant knaves. Those papers unhesitatingly assert that the day has at length arrived when the Austrian coin must be fetched back from Prussia by a strong hand.

What, gentlemen, I ask you, are we to do under these circumstances? Are we not to fight for our property? Are we not to vindicate our honor and independence against men whose warlike ardor has been increased by the prospect of plunder and robbery? To meet such an attack as a united people is the only way of combating it successfully, and of securing practical results from the war. Hitherto it has been the custom of Prussia to make the greatest sacrifices, both of money and men, for the safety of the minor states, and to content herself with the consciousness of having benefited Germany. Instead of thanks, however, Prussia has been repaid by ingratitude. This must be changed. If Prussia be expected to do more for the welfare of Germany than any other State, she ought to receive that equivalent for her services so long her due.

This touches the tender point in the hearts of men about to be impoverished, but can be scarcely considered a complete and diplomatic account of the quarrel, nor of how it originated.

THE AUSTRIAN REPLY TO BISMARK.

Count Mensdorff, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed from Vienna a declaration to Count Karolyi, dated the 9th of June, replying to the statements in the Prussian circular despatch of the 4th inst.

The Austrian Minister says:—

Count Bismark has considered himself allowed to attack the truth of the words we have spoken in the Federal Diet. This attempt will not succeed for the proofs of what we have said are but too well remembered by all. They weigh heavily against the Cabinet of Berlin, and not only in Austria, but also in non Prussian Germany, the voice of the public conscience is universally in unison with our own. Even in Prussia there are many truthful, independent minds, to whose judgment we could appeal with full confidence.

Count Mensdorff goes on to mention the recent proceedings of Prussia in Holstein, and enters a solemn protest against the statements with which it has been attempted to justify these proceedings. He declines on the part of the Austrian Government all and every responsibility for the serious consequences of the Prussian decision by which the conflict is henceforth consigned to the domain of facts; and proceeds to prove that since its despatch of the 26th of January, 1866, the Prussian Government has, both by word and deed, and without lawful ground, taken up a position in the Duchies which has rendered utterly precarious the condition of possession settled by the Gastein Convention. Count Mensdorff continues:—

Austria respected, nevertheless, the settlement of the possession of the Duchies. She did not give notice of withdrawal from the Gastein Convention, and would have allowed the Provisorium established by that Convention to remain undisturbed until the Diet should have given its decision. Prussia, by marching troops into Holstein, completes *de facto* on her side the violation of the Gastein Convention, and our protest is grounded upon the fact of Prussia having proceeded to acts of self-redress, and of her having violated, by the occupation of Holstein, not only her treaty relations with Austria, but also article eleven of the German Federal Pact. She has, moreover, thereby brought about the state of things contemplated by article nineteen of the Final Act of Vienna.

In conclusion, Count Mensdorff reserves to the Imperial Government the right of taking such steps and resolutions as may be found necessary, since nothing remains for Austria but to take steps for defending her honor and guarding her rights from being treated with contempt.

The Latest Despatches.

BERLIN, June 12.—The Prussian Government addressed a despatch on the 10th instant to the German Governments, embodying the principal features of the Prussian proposals for a reform of the Federal Constitution. In addition to the points already known, this despatch contains ten articles, of which the following are the most important propositions:—The Austrian provinces, and likewise those belonging to the Netherlands, no longer to form part of the Germanic Confederation; the consent of the German sovereigns, and of at least two-thirds of the population, to be necessary before war can be declared by Germany; the naval forces of Germany in the North Sea and Baltic to be placed under the control of Prussia; Kiel and Jahde to be declared Federal war ports; the Federal land forces to be divided, and the Northern army to be placed under the command of Prussia and Bavaria, as Federal Commanders-in-chief, both in times of war and peace; the relations of German Austria to the confederation to be adjusted by a German Parliament.

It is believed that the Government has despatched, or is about to despatch, to the Governors of the different Prussian provinces a circular ordering that during the war the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting be subjected to certain restrictions.

BERLIN, June 12, 11 P. M.—In the Prussian reform project for the reconstruction of the Bund, the article referring to the exclusion from the Confederation of the provinces, belonging to the Netherlands only applies to the Duchy of Limburg. Luxemburg would continue to form part of the Germanic Confederation.

The despatch to the Government of Baden accompanying the Prussian proposal for reform, expresses regret that the discussions in the Diet on the proposal for a German Parliament do not promise to lead to any result, notwithstanding that the reform proposals had been referred to a committee of nine.

Prussia therefore addresses herself direct to the members of the Confederation.

It is belived that after the departure of the Austrian Ambassador the interests of Austrian subjects in Prussia will be confided to the care of the Dutch Minister in this city.

HANOVER, June 12.—Prussia has declared to all the Governments of Northern Germany that if the motion brought forward in the Federal Diet by the Austrian representative yesterday, for the mobilization of the Federal army, be adopted on Thursday next Prussia will consider the Germanic Confederation to be dissolved, and will then allow herself to be guided only by considerations of military expediency.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 12.—The Austrian and Prussian garrisons have evacuated this town.

MUNICH, June 12.—Count Rechberg, Major-General in the Bavarian army, has been appointed Governor of the Federal fortress of Mentz.

ALTONA, June 12.—General von Gablenz has, to-day, issued a proclamation, dated from this town, addressed to the Holsteiners, which says:—"Forcible measures have followed the occupation of Holstein, in violation of the Gastein Convention. The assembly of the Estates has been prevented by force of arms, and the Holstein government commissioner has been arrested. In his proclamation of the 10th instant, the Governor of Schleswig has declared that he will also assume the chief governing power in Holstein. He has announced the dismissal of the Holstein Government, and has substituted another civil administration in its place.

"The Prussian troops are marching upon Altona. The forces at my command are not sufficient to offer resistance to a hostile attack from the German power which has hitherto been our ally. I am not in a position to protect the right with my small force. Following the Emperor's orders, I yield to superior numbers and leave the country. When I undertook the government you met me with confidence. Retain that confidence, and accept my heartfelt thanks. Troublous days will come upon you, and for the present force will rule. Yield to it with that good sense which you have so often shown, and remain faithful to the good cause. Your fate is in God's hands. Endure, trusting in a happy issue."

All the Austrian troops have evacuated Holstein, and have marched towards Harburg. The Duke of Augustenburg left yesterday evening, and General von Gablenz early this morning.

Last night a crowd of the lower classes created a disturbance before the barracks, which had been occupied by the police. Some companies of Austrians who were evacuating the town had to be recalled to disperse the populace. The citizens and police have undertaken to maintain tranquillity, which has now been completely restored.

ALTONA, June 12, Noon.—The Prussians entered this city and its vicinity at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

VIENNA, June 12, Evening.—General von Gablenz had originally received orders to maintain his position at Altona, but under all circumstances to avoid firing the first shot. The General declared, in reply, that the Prussian troops being six times superior in number to his own, the order was impracticable, and that either the Austrian brigade must be sacrificed or withdrawn. It was then that General Gablentz was instructed to retire.

KIEL, June 12.—Baron von Scheel-Plessen, the new Governor of Schleswig-Holstein, has arrived here.

DARMSTADT, June 12.—In yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Herr von Dalwig, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that the Federal Diet would shortly recognize the Duke of Augustenburg, and provisionally admit his representative.

HANOVER, June 12, Evening.—The Duke of Augustenburg arrived here this afternoon, and after an hour's stay left for Cassel.

FLORENCE, June 12.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted yesterday the Credit Foncier bill already agreed to by the Senate.

COMO, June 12.—Garibaldi has arrived here from Camerlata, and has been enthusiastically received by the authorities, as well as the people, the army, and the volunteers.

FLORENCE, June 12.—Intelligence received here from Venetia states that the Vienna Cabinet has dismissed the remonstrances of the Central Congregation of Venice against the forced loan, and has ordered the immediate execution of the law.

Prince Napoleon to Take the Field.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says, under date of June 11:—

"It is asserted that Prince Napoleon has, with the Emperor's assent, placed his sword at his father-in-law's disposal. Victor Emanuel has accepted the offer eagerly, and attached the Prince to his own staff, where he is sure to see plenty of active service.

"The rumor of the day is, that Italy has relieved the German powers of their embarrassment. It is quite evident that both Prussia and Austria are at a loss how to begin. Victor Emanuel has, *on dit*, solved the difficulty by declaring war. It remains to be seen what steps Italy will take to carry out her defiance. It is thought probable in military quarters here (where, by the way, the Italians are not at all popular), that Cialdini, who is the fighting general of the Italian service, will cross the Po and march straight on Venice, the gunboats of the Italian fleet covering his right flank."

The Latest Foreign Commercial News

NEW YORK, June 25.—The following is the very latest foreign news received here by the mails of the steamers *Germania* and *New York*:—

LIVERPOOL, June 12, Evening.—The cotton sales for two days have been 18,000 bales, including 3000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, and prices unchanged. Middlings are quoted at 13½d. The Manchester market is steady. Breadstuffs:—Flour firm; Wheat steady; Corn steady, at 29s.@29s. 6d for mixed.

PROVISIONS.—Beef is quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lard quiet and nominal. Tallow easier.

Produce.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Linseed Oil steady at 40s. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 12.—Evening.—Consols closed at 86⅛@86⅜ for money.

American Stocks.—The market is nominal. U. S. Five-twenties, 64½@65½; Illinois Central, 75@76; Erie Railroad, 40@41

Ship news.—Arrived at Liverpool June 12th., ship *Lokamba*, from Charleston; ship *Golden Light*, from Savannah.

FROM WASHNGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 25.

Bills Approved by the President.

The President has approved the bill for the disposal of the public lands for homestead actual settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, and the bill appropriating $268,500 to reimburse the State of West Virginia for moneys expended in enrolling equipping, and paying military to aid in suppressing the Rebellion.

A Libel Suit.

In the Circuit Court for this district, an action was brought by McGhan vs. Clephane, to recover damages for an alleged libellous publication, charging the plaintiff with disloyalty, and of being a secession sympathizer. The libel is alleged to have been delivered to Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War; the plaintiff, it being claimed, was then in the employment of the War Department, and was dismissed from such employment in consequence of defendant's letter. The case was brought to a close, the jury awarding damages to McGhan in the sum of three thousand dollars.

Stephens, C. O. I. R.

The meeting at New York of Fenians, on Saturday, was an extensive affair. The great organizer said he would proceed to disorganize the present Brotherhood and organize another which might prove more susceptible of his hoodwinking process.

In order to avert personal injury to an "executive" of our city, whose boldness led him to put a very *direct* question to James Stephens when he was in this city, we would say that the letter published in Saturday's EVENING TELEGRAPH denouncing Stephens as a British spy came from Ireland, and was copied by us from a New York paper.

—The following outline of the history of the Loomis family is given. The father, George W. Loomis, came to Oneida county in 1802, and married Miss Rhoda Mallette, a beautiful and generally esteemed young woman. In 1810 he was arrested for passing counterfeit money, and was tried for it; but escaped by corrupting a juryman. He left four sons—George Washington, Grove, Plumb, and Denis, who have all sustained the family reputation. They remained on the homestead, and formed the nucleus of a gang which has spread terror, alarm, and distrust, not only throughout their immediate neighborhood, but in the State at large. So great has been the terror inspired by the name of the Loomises, that of late years no one dared complain of them, and sudden destruction of property or swift calamity has inevitably befallen the unlucky wight who dared to hint his suspicions.

—A book has been recently published by Mr. James Hutchinson, of the Cape of Good Hope, which aims to prove that Homer had "the great poem of Vulmiki, the 'Ramayana,' in his eye" when he wrote the "Iliad," and that "Homer was himself a Hindu; that is, he worshipped the same deities as the Hindus, and professed the same religion, there being at that time but one common idolatry prevalent in that portion of the world." He points out similarities in the plots of the "Iliad" and the "Ramayana," and compares the rape of Helen to that of Sita, and thinks the capture of Troy the same as that of Lanka. It is very possible that Mr. Hutchinson has got hold of some ideas that, properly treated, may be worth something for comparative mythology.

THIRD EDITION

FROM HAMPTON ROADS

Government Sales—Sending Negroes North—Discovery of Aboriginal Remains, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.—Colonel James Curry, Commissary at this post, opened proposals at 10 o'clock to-day, for furnishing fresh beef for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1866, to the troops and Government employes, drawers of rations at Fortress Monroe, Camp Hamilton, Norfolk, and Yorktown. The proposals ranged from $10·65@18 for 100 pounds net.

The steamer *William L. Kennedy*, of the Boston line of steamers, touched here this afternoon, and took on board thirty colored men and women for Boston, where homes in various families in that city have been procured. On a previous trip the *Kennedy* took a similar number, and under the arrangement of the Freedmen's Bureau, which has the undertaking in charge, numerous other instalments will be shipped North as rapidly as employment can be procured for them. The movement is looked upon with intense interest by the farmers and residents of the Peninsula, the whole of which swarms with freed people of all ages and sexes, confident that it will tend to similar movements upon a large scale, and be productive of the most important results to the farming interests of this section of the State. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in this district are entering with renewed zeal into the enterprise, and the fact that sixty thousand Government rations are monthly issued to the freed people, destitute, helpless, and without employment, under their charge, within a circle of about thirty miles, doubtless acts as an additional stimulus to their exertions.

The United States gunboats *Winnepec*, *Saco*, and *Marblehead*, and the yacht *America*, have arrived at Norfolk from Annapolis. They form a portion of the cruising fleet which is organized every summer for the purpose of giving the cadets of the Naval Academy an opportunity to learn the various details of practical seamanship. The machinery of the *Winnepec* became disabled coming down the bay, and is now repairing at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The sailing frigates *Macedonian* and *Savannah*, which have on board the balance of the cadets of the Academy, started from Annapolis several days ago, but, owing to head winds, are beating down the bay, and will arrive here, probably, to-night. The whole fleet will rendezvous in Hampton Roads, and when everything is in readiness will sail from the same harbor.

One hundred and forty thousand feet of lumber, contained in about a dozen dilapidated buildings used for different purposes during the war, was sold to-day at auction for $850.

Several days ago, while the workmen were excavating a lot near the market in Norfolk, they exhumed the bones of three human beings, which, from all appearances, had been interred centuries ago, and were probably the remains of the first denizens of the country, whose race has long since become extinct. The discovery created quite an excitement.

FROM MEXICO.

Capture of the Imperial Wagon Train Confirmed.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The *Commercial's* despatch from Brownsville, June 18, says a train of 250 wagons, filled with valuable merchandise, started by General Mejia from Matamoras for Monterey, guarded by 1600 Imperial troops under General Olivera, were attacked on the 16th between Camargo and Mier by General Escobedo at the head of 4000 Liberals. The Imperial loss was 500 killed and wounded, 800 prisoners, 14 pieces of artillery, and the entire train of wagons, valued at $2,000,000. The Liberal loss was slight. General Olivera was severely wounded, but escaped capture. Cortinas is reported as between Matamoras and the stragglers from Olivera's army, and will capture many prisoners.

These facts have been gathered from Escobedo's headquarters. One hundred Imperial cavalry arrived at Matamoras corroborate the statement.

Bagdad Evacuated—Threatened Attack on Matamoras.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—The Brownsville correspondent says that in the late attack and capture of the wagon train near Matamoras, the regiment of Imperial Lancers and one large Imperial infantry regiment turned to the Liberal side.

The Austrian regiments lost all their officers, and all their men but two were killed. The Contra-Guerrillas lost only 100, all killed. The value of the train captured is estimated at $1,500,000.

Bagdad has been evacuated, and the troops sent to reinforce Matamoras, which is in danger of attack by General Escobado.

The Erie Canal Break.

ALBANY, June 25.—The Canal Superintendent commenced filling the level at the break west of Schenectady on Saturday night. The water came in so slowly that it was not expected the levels above and below the break would be full enough to pass boats earlier than 7 o'clock last evening.

ALBANY, June 25, 10 A. M.—Boats from the break are expected here to-night or to-morrow morning

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Cotton dull at 37@39c Flour 10c. lower; sales 8000 bbls; State, $6·20@9·80; Ohio, 8·60@13·75; Western, $6·20@9·50; Southern, $10·20@17; Canada, $8·60@13·75. Wheat dull; sales unimportant. Corn 1c. lower; sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork heavy, at $31·25@31·31½. Lard dull.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Flour quiet; low grades heavy. Wheat quiet. Corn firm; receipts small. Oats dull and declining. *Provisions* firm. Sugar quiet and declining. Whisky heavy and dull; western $2·28.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Message.

From the Tribune.

President Johnson seems, like Uncle Toby, determined to ride his hobby. In season or out of season, in public speeches, messages, conversations, telegraphic despatches, talks with delegations, the one purpose of his Presidential life is to keep his hobby in view of the people. If there is one thing the world knows, it is that Andrew Johnson has certain opinions on reconstruction. He deals with that subject very much as hard-headed doctors deal with medicine, and wooden-headed theologians with divinity. Andrew Johnson's hobby thus far has proved very harmless, and has done about as much towards reconstructing the Union as the elaborately constructed bastions and parallels of Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim did towards the siege of Namur. The danger with every hobby is that we have too much of it. There may be saving grace in a Presbyterian catechism—but must we all be burned who do not believe the divinity of Westminster? A square-toed doctor who blisters and bleeds may save a patient now and then, but must we blister and bleed all sick people because this one medicine-man finds his hobby in his lancet and cantharides?

Mr. Johnson rode his hobby into Congress on Friday. Nobody wanted him, nobody expected him, nobody felt that he had any business there. His message was about as appropriate as though it had contained the bill of fare of his breakfast, his last tailor's account, or his opinions upon the cause of thunder. It is enough to have messages from his Excellency when they are really unavoidable, but if we are to have them upon every occasion, alas for Congress. Still this practically amounts to nothing. The statesmen of Congress are doing their work—as well probably as can be expected—but scarcely as rapidly as the country would have it. The right spirit is among them, and right will be done. As for our Uncle Toby, let him go on riding his hobby—and if he insists upon riding it into Congress, why no harm will come, and let him be gratified for the sake of all that he has done, and the hope that he will soon see that the nation cannot be saved by concession and surrender.

The Constitutional Amendment and the Action of the States.

From the Times.

Some of the extreme journals, radical and Copperhead, hastened to predict, after the final passage of the Constitutional amendment of the House, that the Secretary of State would not perform the purely ministerial act of transmitting a copy of it to the different States. These soothsayers will find themselves somewhat at fault now. The President formally announces the transmission of the amendment in accordance with the prescribed usage of the State Department; and in doing so he reiterates, in clear, bold, and unmistakable language, his fixed opposition to all Constitutional enactments passed by Congress while eleven States of the Union remain unrepresented. There is nothing startling in the performance of a simple ministerial duty by the Secretary of State. There is nothing surprising in the President's steadfast adherence to his convictions.

The Coming War.

From the World.

The English and French journals are indulging in predictions with regard to the coming war in Europe. There is a remarkable unanimity in the opinions expressed, and the following from the London *Spectator* summarizes very fairly the general impression:—

"The Austrian army is the largest, the oldest, and the best provided with cavalry, but Austria has never won, her soldiers are armed only with the rifle, and she has but an indifferent artillery. The Italian army is new, but it has enthusiasm, guns, and Cialdini; while the Prussians, with inferior cavalry, and an organization too inflexible for the field, have a rifle which will fire three times to the Austrian once, and that Teutonic stubbornness, which, like iron, only hardens under blows. The victory should be with moral force; but if the Austrians pursue the policy, visible in every line of the Kaiser's last despatch, of finding in Prussia itself the compensation for Venice, the moral force becomes nearly equal, and the burden will ultimately fall upon the petty States, whose Governments are now protesting so eagerly that the eagles shall fight it out, while hawk and crow and jay look on in inactive but tremulous admiration. The Austrian idea, it is evident, is to thrash Italy and surrender Venice, to thrash Prussia and keep such a slice of her possessions as shall, when North Germany is united, leave South Germany still an equal German power, and it is by no means impossible that this idea may be realized."

Speculations of this kind are tempting, but fallacious. War is so complex a game that where the numbers are at all equal it is not safe to predict. The war, from the nature of things, must be short; and as there is no great disparity of strength, the victory will probably lie with the General-in-Chief who shows the most skill and judgment. On this point it is idle to anticipate the future. Great wars have been so rare recently in Europe that the generals now at the head of the various armies are comparatively untried in operations involving the handling of immense masses of men in actual conflict; hence there are no data to guide us in determing whether Benedek or Cialdini is the best general.

That is the point in dispute which this war is to settle. As the Prussian armies are to be commanded by the princes of the royal blood, the odds would seem to be on the side of Austria, as the army of the latter is under the command of a good soldier, who, with his associates, has had the advantage of actual experience in a great war in 1859. The Danish war was too small an affair to have taught much to the Prussians.

With regard to this war, there is but one feeling in this country. We hope it will be short, and that Italy will get Venetia. The whipping of Prussia by Austria, or Austria by Prussia, is a matter to us of profound indifference, as in neither case can we see any advantage to humanity.

The Next Congressional Elections—The Republic in Danger.

From the Herald.

The terrible crisis in which the republic is now placed gives an unprecedented interest to the elections for the next Congress. Those elections will be even more important than the elections held for the first Congress of the United States. Then all parties were agreed upon the necessity of a perfect national union; but at this time we have a powerful party insisting upon the necessity of a national disunion in order to serve certain partisan purposes. From the present Congress, ruled by this revolutionary faction, nothing is to be hoped. Its work of evil is very nearly completed. It cannot possibly accomplish anything good, and we should be happy to hear that it had done its worst and adjourned. What beneficent measures it might have passed, what a complete reconciliation it might have secured, what an enviable immortality its members might have achieved, we need not now consider. Never before were such splendid opportunities rashly neglected, and such preposterous and fanatical absurdities substituted for legitimate legislation.

When this Congress assembled it had a majority of conservative members; but these conservatives at once placed themselves in the power of the radical minority by the adoption of the joint resolution appointing the Reconstruction Committee; and from that time to this they have made no organized effort to release themselves from their slavery. Upon every important vote the two factions of the conservatives, Republican and Democratic, have managed to neutralize each other, and have been manœuvred by their leaders as to give the radicals an easy victory. Had they united against the common enemy they could have controlled Congress; but they adopted the old, contemptible, partisan, unpatriotic tactics, crippling the President and annihilating themselves, and it is now too late for them to atone for their errors or heal the wounds which they have inflicted upon the country. Our only hope, therefore, is in the wisdom and ability of the Congress to be elected next fall.

To the next Congress the best, the purest, and the most patriotic statesmen of the republic must be sent. Party lines must be disregarded; the tricks of primary elections and the intrigues of small political wire-pullers must be abandoned. Unfortunately the Senate cannot be changed by the popular voice; but the House must be composed of members of such ability and reputation as to completely overshadow the Senatorial fanatics. This metropolis, which led the grand uprising against the Southern Rebellion in 1861, must be equally prompt in heading the Union movement against the Northern radicals. Our merchants can well afford to contribute a million of dollars for this purpose, and we have reliable assurances that the money will be ready.

First of all, however, we must make sure of our own representatives. New York has not been properly represented in Congress for many years, and it is important that we should send our ablest men during a crisis like this. The candidates now intriguing for nominations and renominations are not the men for the crisis. We referred to two of the most prominent of these candidates—Messrs. Brooks and Raymond—a few days ago, and exposed their incompetency and want of tact. Mr. Brooks has replied to this exhibit by correcting mistakes which we never made; and Mr. Raymond has answered us by publishing a long speech upon both sides of the reconstruction question, and by recommending either a Constitutional Convention that would take years to finish its work, or a political Convention that would have no power to enforce its decrees; we really cannot understand which. These gentlemen might better be silent. The facts of their record condemn them beyond any hope of mercy.

When Congress assembled the House consisted of forty-one Democrats, led by Mr. Brooks, fifty-three conservative Republicans, led by Mr. Raymond, and eleven Republicans who always voted with the Democrats—one hundred and five in all—besides seventy-nine radicals led by Mr. Stevens. It is evident from these figures that the Democrats and conservative Republicans united had a clear majority over the radicals. But at the assembling of Congress the radicals were ready for action, and the conservatives, under Raymond and Seward, were not. The consequence was that Raymond and the rest voted with the radicals and against the Democrats for the Committee of Fifteen, and thus placed themselves in the power of a directory.

The first and greatest mistake made, others soon followed. On the 18th of January the bill imposing unconditional negro suffrage upon the District of Columbia came up. The conservative Republicans tried to amend it, so as to make the suffrage conditional, as President Johnson desired, and Mr. Hale, of New York, made a motion to that effect. This the radicals opposed, and Mr. Brooks, who pretended to support the President, voted with Thad. Stevens against Mr. Hale's motion to recommit the bill. Here there were eighty-two radical votes, fifty-three conservative Republican votes, and thirty five Democratic votes. If the conservatives and Democrats had voted together they would have beaten the radicals by six votes; but Mr. Brooks led the Democrats over to Thad. Stevens and so defeated Mr. Hale's motion. Then the bill was put upon its passage. The vote now stood 116 to 54. Nineteen conservative Republicans voted with the Democrats against the bill; but Mr. Raymond was not among them. Had he led his followers to a union with Mr. Brooks, the bill would have been killed. This one instance shows that Mr. Brooks, a Democrat, practically assisted to impose negro suffrage upon the District of Columbia, and that Mr. Raymond first voted for conditional negro suffrage, and against Stevens, and then turned a short corner and voted with Stevens in favor of unconditional negro suffrage. Mr. Brooks was removed from his seat before he could do much further mischief; but we charge that in thus playing into the hands of the radicals, and refusing to unite his forces with the conservatives, he wilfully sacrificed the public good for private or partisan interests.

Mr. Raymond, who is open to the same accusation, remained in Congress and continued his extraordinary tactics upon the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, and the third section of the Reconstruction amendment, talking one way and voting another, sustaining a bill and then sustaining the President's veto of it, being in favor of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stevens alternately, and riding two horses in the approved style of circus performers. These two gentlemen whose records we have thus analyzed we hold up as examples of the kind of members who ought not to be in the next Congress. If that Congress should be like this one, we shall drift from republicanism to imperialism and to civil war, and shall meet the fate of Mexico. No fanatical radicals, no half-hearted conservatives, no incompetent and partisan Democrats can save the country. We need new men and great men, irrespective of party; and in order to secure such nominations the juggling of politicians at primary elections should be disregarded, immense Union meetings should be held all over the land, commencing at New York, and the people should be allowed to name their own representatives.

What Might Have Been.

From the Nation.

The disappointment which Mr. Stevens expressed a week ago over the result of the labors of the Reconstruction Committee has probably been felt, though not so keenly, by thousands who make outward professions of satisfaction with that result, though perhaps very few have reached Mr. Stevens' age under the delusion, from which he has been so cruelly awakened, that they were dealing with angels and not with men. It is impossible, in fact, for anybody to recall the expectations by which the public mind was animated for a month or two after Mr. Lincoln's death, and not be painfully reminded of the difference which is almost always found to exist in politics between promise and performance. At that time it was confidently believed that there would be such a general punishment of traitors that treason would be made, if not forever "odious," as Mr. Johnson promised it would be, at least forever dangerous. In fact, the intentions of the new President on this point appeared to be of a most sanguinary character, and a good many excellent people, who felt just as indignant with the South as he did, were afraid he would disgrace the nation by his cruelties to the leaders. Every time he delivered a speech to a deputation the whole South quaked, especially "the aristocracy," and the poor prisoners trembled in their casemates. The Rebels of large property were to be got rid of root and branch. He had lived amongst them and fought them twenty years, knew them well, and flattered himself he knew how to deal with them. We certainly all believed that he did know, if anybody knew, and we all folded our hands and waited to see him reform Southern society, under the guidance of his bitter experience. The essential thing, he said, was to break down the large planters, who were the arch-Rebels. It was not enough to take their slaves from them: he knew better than that. This was already done, and was very well as far as it went. They must lose their overgrown estates as well, and be scraped down to the dimensions of hard-working farmers; so he excepted them all from the amnesty, and the North, trusting to his wisdom and knowledge of Southern needs, acquiesced in his decision. It was hard measure, everybody felt, to deal out to so large a class; it would probably prejudice us in the eyes of foreign nations, and would prolong ill feeling; but Mr. Johnson said it was necessary, and it was not for us, who had never fought this aristocracy for long years in Tennessee, to differ with him.

Now, of these two things which he pronounced in May, 1865, and pronounced deliberately, repeatedly, as the result of long experience, to be absolutely necessary to the reorganization of Southern society and the future peace and security of the Union, and which he then placed foremost in his plan of reconstruction, he has performed neither. He has punished no traitor. He has given no indication of any desire or intention, since the period above mentioned, to punish any traitor. He has taken every possible means open to him to show that he does not consider it necessary that treason should be made "odious," or even consider rebellion to be treason. On the contrary, he has on more than one occasion given us clearly to understand that, in his opinion, the only good purpose that would be served by the trial of Davis, or of any other Rebel, would be the decision, as an interesting point of law, of the question whether it is possible for a man acting under the orders of his own State to commit such an offense as treason against the United States. He issued what now appears to have been a very foolish proclamation, charging Davis, Clay, and others with having instigated the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, offered an enormous reward for their apprehension, and when poor Davis was caught clapped him in irons. The public thought, of course, that when he made this awful charge—a charge which, when made against men who had occupied the position that these men had occupied for so many years in our society and Government, and on whom one-third, at least, of our countrymen had lavished the highest marks of confidence in their gift, would, if proved, have been, perhaps, everything considered, the foulest blot that could have fallen on our civilization—he must have had in his hands proofs as strong as those of Holy Writ, and that he would bring the wretches to justice without delay. It now appears he had nothing of the kind. It appears that he had no foundation for this charge that would bear either a lawyer's scrutiny or public criticism. It appears that the charges of the proclamation were simply passionate and ill-considered displays of zeal, which, as it was so very short-lived, can hardly have been very sincere. We say that all this appears, because no allusion to that charge has ever since been made, because one of the accused has been discharged from custody, and no pretense is made that Davis is held upon it.

Now as regards Mr. Johnson's course towards the Southern aristocracy. He pronounced their breakdown necessary, and he armed himself with the power of accomplishing it by making the possession of a certain amount of fortune presumptive evidence of unusual guilt. We speak advisedly when we say that he has not given the smallest proof that his opinion with regard to the necessity for breaking down the aristocracy was ever sincerely held. He has, without assigning any reason for it, refrained cautiously from taking any step that was in the least likely to break it down. The abolition of slavery he has insisted upon, because he found the work already done; but everything beyond this which seemed likely to alter the structure of Southern society he has steadily and pertinaciously resisted. He has given the whole weight of his influence, personal and official, to keeping things at the South as nearly in their former condition as possible. He has exacted nothing which the war had not rendered inevitable. He has done absolutely nothing that he could avoid doing to weaken the class whose very existence he often informed us was a standing menace to our political system. He has confiscated no man's property, and if he has refused pardon to any of his dreadful "$20,000 men," as part of a system intended to impoverish and break up this class, we have yet to hear of it.

Now, it may be that the course he has actually taken has been wiser than the one he first traced out for himself. It may be that his wild speeches of last winter embody more wisdom that his wild speeches of last summer, but how are we to know this? Has he, with this sudden change in opinions fresh before our eyes, not been asking a vast deal too much in asking us to believe he was best fitted to do the work of reconstruction? If his views in May were worthless, what reason was there, we ask in the name of common sense, for supposing that his views in October or November were any better? Is it safe to trust a man with any task of statesmanship who gives you plainly to understand that the words he uttered, standing by his predecessor's grave, with the most awful responsibility pressing upon him, and a whole nation looking up to him with a confidence that now seems childish, were but as idle wind, to be repudiated or forgotten on the morrow, without even an excuse or an explanation. If Mr. Johnson meant, after his accession to the Presidency, to carry out the policy which he then traced, his subsequent course shows him to possess so little judgment, so little knowledge on the only subject in the whole range of human knowledge of which anybody expected him to know anything, that it would have been madness for Congress to have let him have his way. If he did not mean to do so, his subsequent course furnishes an illustration of his dishonesty too painful to make comment on it possible.

His position at this moment is tolerably humiliating. He had, when he took office, one of the finest opportunities that ever presented itself to a statesman. Other men, of as mean beginnings as he, have reached dignities perhaps as lofty; but we doubt if there is a case in history where a man has found himself armed with power which there was so little temptation to use for mean, or base, or unjust ends. He had a whole nation at his back, still seething with the excitement of a contest which suffering had purified, which, begun in love of country, every battle and march had helped to raise into a crusade for simple freedom, simple justice, simple humanity. He found the American people in perhaps the noblest mood to which which any people has ever risen—to which, perhaps, in our lifetime this people will ever rise—flinging its armies, its treasure, at his feet, and piling its blessings on his head, and asking him to see to it that the last vestige of contradiction between its principles and its practice was removed, and to proclaim to the world that the national recognition of the equality of men which the actors in the first revolution had put on paper, the actors in this revolution had embodied in their law. He let the golden moment slip away; took to mumbling before his old idols the old incantations; saw the zeal which had accomplished so much, and stood ready to accomplish so much more, cool down before his eyes; saw the economical and calculators and money-changers go back to their books, and came down from his eminence to devote himself to the construction of "his policy," the exact nature of which, probably, nobody will be able in ten years to remember, and which will leave about as much trace on the history of the country as the Saturday speeches in the House of Representatives.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

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Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth, etc.

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Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 25th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Norris street, from Almond street to Gunner's Run Canal, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city, provided the same shall not exceed three hundred dollars.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
6 23 2t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable after July 1, at the office of the Company, No. 228 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

NATHAN HAINES, Secretary and Treasurer.
Philadelphia, June 20, 1866. 6 22 t7 1

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1866.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—The Interest on City Loans, due July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1866.

HENRY BUMM,
6 21 6t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, June 21 1866

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1866. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

6 21 6t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors.

BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER,
6 8 1m* Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

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FOUR LECTURES,
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7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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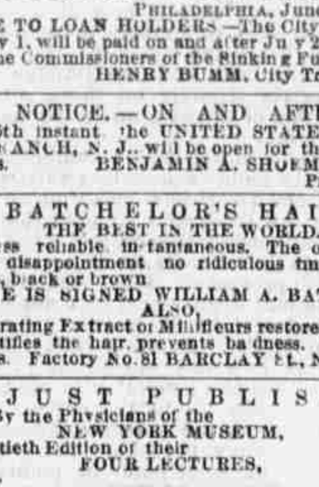

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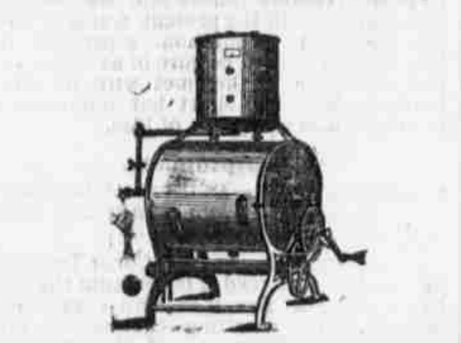

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AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the

LOWEST

Market Price.

A. J. WEIDENER,
6 9 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
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STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

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GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
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SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
SECOND-HAND SAFES; HOUSE SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED. [5 6 2mrp

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WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT

TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11
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No. 838 SANSOM Street,

Rear of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Importer and Dealer in Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, wholesale and retail.

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WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

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CATAWBA WINES.

J. W HAMMAR,

SOLE AGENT,

[6 14 thsm22t

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Etc. Etc.

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UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

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Are warranted to
BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC., ETC.
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The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

DEATH OF REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD.—The death of Rev. Dr. Kennard was announced last evening. The deceased was, perhaps, the oldest clergyman of his persuasion in Philadelphia, and had been pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, in Eighth street, above Green, for over forty years. During the lifetime and ministerial services of Dr. Kennard, there have been many powerful revivals of religion, and hundreds living can date their salvation through his preaching, while many have died bearing testimony to his fidelity as a pastor. While the deceased was not a brilliant speaker, his earnestness of manner and honesty of Christian character drew around him hundreds of young and old, who looked up to him with confidence. In their hours of want and spiritual depression the mourning and anxious seeker after religion could look to him with confidence for direction and spiritual comfort. So highly respected was the deceased among the youth of the church that the Sunday Schools belonging to his congregation were among the largest and most useful in this city. From these schools have been established several minor stations, which finally have grown into self-supporting congregations, and the contributions for missionary purposes from the schools under his care were among the largest of any in this city. Dr. Kennard was also the young man's friend, and many of this class have been assisted into the gospel ministry through his instrumentality. The news of the death of this highly respected divine will send a thrill of sorrow this morning through the hearts of hundreds in this and other cities. It can truly be said of the deceased that "a good man has fallen."

POLICE ITEMS.—Three women were arrested on Saturday, on Chesnut street, near Sixth, on the charge of pocket-picking, and had a hearing before the Recorder. The daring character of this theft may be judged of by the fact that it was committed at midday, on a crowded thoroughfare, and while the lady robbed was walking. Nor was she aware of it until asked if she had lost anything by a young man who witnessed the theft. The defendants gave the names of Jane Phillips, Bridget Molloy, and Mary A. Davis. On the person of Bridget Molloy, though the pocket, as testified, was picked by Jane Phillips, the money stolen from Mrs. Edwards was found. Bridget said she was recently from Ireland, and the others represented themselves to be from New York. They were committed to answer.

Charles Walker, who was arrested on Thursday at the residence of Francis Caldwell, on Wallace street, near Eighteenth, in the act of robbing the premises, had a hearing before the Recorder on Saturday, on the charge of having been concerned in the attempted robbery of Neil McCully's tailor shop on the 13th instant. Goods to the amount of $6000 had been carried from the shop and placed in a wagon, when some of the neighbors interfered, and the men taking alarm, fled and made their escape. Walker was identified by several witnesses as one of the men engaged in conveying the cloth from the shop to the wagon. He was committed for trial.

John Sullivan and Edward Mattison had a hearing at the Central Station on Saturday, charged with the theft of nearly five hundred dollars from a restaurant in Chesnut street, near Fifth, on Sunday week. Defendants were arrested in New York, and Mr. Norris, the proprietor of the place, testified that Sullivan had confessed to him that he broke into the place while Mattison stood outside. They were committed, and the two bartenders, Eaton and Sisson, who had been arrested previously on suspicion, were honorably discharged.

Barney McIlhenny was arrested on Saturday evening by Constable R. S. Smith, for interfering with him while in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Smith had a warrant for the arrest of a couple of professional thieves, whom he discovered getting into a car at Ninth and Chesnut streets. He likewise entered, and alleges that when he attempted to make the arrest McIlhenny interfered and the parties made their escape. McIlhenny is said to be a professional thief. He was arraigned before Recorder Eneu yesterday morning, and held for a further hearing on Wednesday next.

Yesterday afternoon, one of the police of the Ninth District arrested a man, and while on the way to the Station House was attacked and violently assaulted, and an attempt made to rescue his prisoner. Two other officers came to his assistance and a stubborn fight ensued, during which Henry and Andrew McBride were shot by the police. They were removed to the St. Joseph's Hospital for medical attendance.

THE CELEBRATION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The 104th Pennsylvania Regiment have determined to attend the flag presentation on the Fourth of July in a body. Their dress will be dark citizens' clothes, black felt hat, and white gloves. The officers and men will wear the 10th Corps badge. They will rendezvous at the Grant House.

The 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry will also turn out on the Fourth, and they will hold their final meeting on July 2. The uniform adopted for the occasion is black dress, fatigue caps, white gloves, and a silk badge.

A meeting of the members of the 106th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Morehead, will be held to-morrow evening, at No. 1009 Girard avenue, for the purpose of making arrangements for their participation in the Fourth of July celebration.

On Saturday evening there was a meeting of the "Russell Troop," Company I, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, held at Quartermaster Robison's saloon, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Fry in the chair. It was resolved that the troops should parade in a body on the 4th of July, and represent the 16th in the presentation of the colors to the State. This is the only company from Philadelphia that was in the regiment. Letters were read from General J. Irwin Gregg and Lieutenant-Colonel Robison. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the same place.

Workmen have commenced operations on the immense stage in Independence Square, designed to accommodate those who are invited to participate in the ceremonies of the Fourth of July. The stage will be in the form of an amphitheatre, the rear portion being sixteen feet high. It is designed to accommodate about six thousand persons.

CASUALTIES.—Ferdinand Lutz was drowned, yesterday morning, at Green street wharf, while bathing. The deceased was twenty-three years of age. The Coroner held an inquest and rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Sylvester Jones, aged eighteen years, was drowned, yesterday, at Rockdale. The body was recovered and taken to his late residence, No. 1213 North Eleventh street. The Coroner was notified.

Charles McNamee, fourteen and a half years old, was found drowned, yesterday, at Chesnut street wharf, Schuylkill. Verdict of the jury, drowned while bathing.

Thomas Butler, aged five years, and residing at Twenty-second and Pine streets, fell in the street on Saturday, and broke his arm. James Chambers, aged 13, and residing at No. 1728 South Fourth street, broke his left arm by falling from a cherry tree. Both were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital. John Craig, who was kicked by a mule on Thursday last, while leading the animal into the stable, died from the effect of the injury on Saturday. He resided at No. 1242 North Front street.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—On the 12th of this month a German woman, residing at No. 433 Callowhill street, missed her child, twenty-three months of age, named Josephine Falke. The frantic mother searched through the city, leaving an account of her loss at the various Station Houses, and also visited New York in search of her offspring. Yesterday a person residing at the house saw a foot in the cesspool, and the body of the child was taken out, presenting a horrible appearance. Coroner Taylor held an inquest, and a verdict of suffocation was rendered.

METHODIST FAIR.—The following is the result of the voting on the base ball implements at the Methodist Fair:—

Arctic	888	Olympic	4
Alert, Sr.	744	Tapioca	4
Congress, Sr.	627	Gymnast, Jr.	4
Athletic, Jr.	61	Leola, Jr.	2
Commonwealth	87	Lively, Jr.	2
Bachelor	22	West Philadelphia	2
Mozart	21	Diamond State	2
Osceola	20	Camden	2
Athenian	18	Pastime	2
Athletic, Sr.	8	Bianca	2
Butler	8	Ellsworth	1
Quaker City	7	Swiftfoot	1
Crystal	7	Swamp Fox	1
Keystone, Sr.	5	Rustic	1
Waterfall	5		

The following is the result of the voting for the silver fire horn:—

Diligent Engine Co.	1	Moyamen'g Hose Co.	1
Pennsylvania Hose Co.	517	Niagara " "	1
Empire Hook and Ladder Co.	143	Independence " "	313
Fairmount Engine Co.	6	Neptune " "	22
Good Will " "	6	Southwark " "	6
Weccacoe " "	2	Franklin " "	4
Humane Hose Co.	2	Lincoln " "	3
Shiffler " "	4	Perseverance " "	2
Marion " "	1	Hope " "	2
Phœnix " "	1	Warren " "	1
Wm. Penn " "	1	Diligent " "	1

A STRANGE AFFAIR.—A few weeks ago the police arrested a young man on the charge of larceny, and as a portion of the stolen goods were found at his office, he was committed for trial. On Friday afternoon the officers again visited the office, in order to make another search for stolen property, and while thus engaged they discovered a box containing the remains of an infant. Chloride of lime had been placed over it, and, when found, there was little left of the child except the skeleton.

The defendant was informed of the discovery, and he at once admitted that it was his own child; that it had died a natural death, and, in consequence of the wish of the mother, he had attempted to preserve the remains. The fact that the parties were not married induced them to conceal the birth, and the body, according to the defendant's story, had been in his office for eighteen months. The Coroner will investigate the case.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Hope Steam Fire Company, No. 17, have sold their old carriage to a fire company in Minersville, Schuylkill county, for $300. The Hope are having a new carriage constructed.

The escort to the Vigilant Steam Fire Company, on their return Saturday evening next, will be a very large one. The Vigilant will arrive at Walnut street wharf at 6½ o'clock.

The Franklin Hose Company turned out yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral of John Devine, a late member of the Company.

There were twenty fires during the past week, all of which were of a trifling character. Four alarms were occasioned by roofs being on fire.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the corner-stone of a new Catholic church, Rev. Father Gallagher, pastor, was laid at Paschalville, near Darby. Notwithstanding the intense heat, the ceremonies were witnessed by about three thousand people, half of them from the city. Some fifteen or twenty of the Catholic clergy were also present. The corner-stone was laid in accordance with the prescribed forms of the Roman ritual, by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, assisted by Rev. Father McConomy, and by the Rev. Father Fitzmaurice, as Master of Ceremonies.

HEGIRA TO THE SEA-SHORE.—On Saturday afternoon and yesterday morning, by the mail train, large numbers proceeded to Atlantic City. Such a rush to the sea-shore has seldom taken place. Colonel John G. Bryant, after several months of illness from severe attacks of neuralgia, has returned to his duty as the chief of staff of agents of the company. It is evident that the visitors to the sea-side city during the present season will be greater than has ever been known in the annals of the place.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH COMMENCEMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.—The Annual Address before the literary societies of the College of New Jersey will be delivered by the Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D.D., of Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 26th of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Immediately after the address the Societies will hold their annual meetings. By invitation of the trustees of the College, the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, of New York city, will deliver an oration on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, on the restoration of the Union, and commemorative of the services of graduates and undergraduates of the College in the army and navy of the United States during the war. At the close of the oration the Alumni will hold their annual meeting. Representatives of the literary societies from the junior class will speak on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. Prizes will be awarded by a committee of the trustees. The exercises of commencement day, Wednesday, the 27th, will commence at nine o'clock A.M. After the exercises in the church, the corner-stone of the Astronomical Observatory will be laid by General N. N. Halsted, and an address in connection therewith will be delivered by Professor Stephen Alexander, LL.D. The railroad companies will issue excursion tickets to persons attending the commencement.

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The New Jersey Editorial Association have made more than their usual arrangements to give their Summer Excursion, on the occasion of holding their semi-annual meeting. The present one comes off on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, at Belvidere. Facilities have been perfected and arrangements made with all the railroad companies over which members of the association will have to pass, and a grand visit to the celebrated Delaware Water Gap will be made. All the New Jersey editors, ex editors, reporters, publishers, employing printers, etc., have been invited to participate, with the privilege of taking their wives, sisters, and sweethearts. This, it is thought, will give additional attraction to the excursion.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.—There are now seventeen counties in New Jersey in which auxiliary temperance societies have been formed. In Camden city and county these societies are in a flourishing condition. Efforts are also making to form these societies among the children. There is a wide field for operation in this matter, and the laborers cannot be too earnest in their efforts to abate the practice of indulging in intoxicating liquors of all descriptions.

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Another of those fatal accidents which result from the careless use of fire-arms occured near Mount Holly a few days since. A young man named Benjamin Hughes was endeavoring to wrest from another man an old gun, when it was accidentally discharged, the contents taking effect in his neck, killing him instantly. What a sad warning! During the last year no less than twelve such accidents have been recorded in the first district.

NEW CHURCH ORGAN.—The Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Camden has just been furnished with a splendid and powerful new organ for use during divine services. Its volume is full, and it will be an essential feature in the ceremonies of that church.

TUCKERTON.—The congregation of the M. E. Church at Tuckerton, Burlington county, are actively engaged in raising means for building a new church, the present one being too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing membership.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The summer vacation of the Camden Public Schools will take place in a few days, and the interim will be employed in making some essential improvements and additions to the school-houses.

—The work upon the street railroad in Savannah is suspended by military order. Sanitary reasons are given, the authorities fearing the upturned soil would endanger the health of the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO. 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches 200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
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President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Refer by permission, to
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UNION NATIONAL GIFT CONCERT!

TO BE GIVEN AT

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.

100,000 Gifts, Valued at $990,000!

Number of Tickets, 1,000000!

AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!

$140,000 in Greenbacks!

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE PERFECT, AND WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

1 Gift in Real Estate (several parcels) in and near Chicago	$50,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	30,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $10,000	50,000
10 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $5000	50,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $2000	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate, 80 acres 5 miles west of Chicago	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate in Juneau county, Wisconsin	2,200
50 Gifts in Real Estate 50 Lots in Brand's Addition to Chicago, each $1000	50,000
50 Gifts in elegant Pianos each $800	40,000
	$292,200
9,876 other valuable Gifts—many of them large—valued at from $1 to $500	697,800
Total value in Prizes	$990,000

For full descriptive list of Prizes, see small bills, accompanying orders.

The drawing will take place in the Hall, immediately after the Concert by a Committee appointed by the audience—the first number drawn entitling the holder of the ticket corresponding to its number to the highest prize, the second to the second highest, and so on, until the whole is completed.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the Union, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS FOR FIVE OR MORE TICKETS.

We will send—

5 Tickets, 1 address	$4·50		40 Tickets 1 address		$34·00
10 do	do	9·00	50 do	do	42·50
20 do	do	17·00	100 do	do	80·00
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In every case send the name of each ticket holder, with full address as to Post Office, county and State. Money may be sent at our risk by Express, Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

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AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
Engagement of the great Conjurer and Pianist,
Mr. ROBERT HELLER.

The Manageress has the gratification of announcing that, in consequence of the marked and prodigious success which attended his performances during his previous visit, she has succeeded in inducing him to return to Philadelphia for a brief season and give a second series of his

POPULAR SOIREES

for which an Entirely New Programme has been prepared, and will be presented

THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 25

in which he will develop the Inexplicability of Magic, the Poetry of Music, the Comedy of Melody, the Secrets of Mystery, in his own unrivalled manner; displaying in its totality a most Marvellous, Mystical and Musical Programme of Miracles Fun, Harmony and Common Sense.

Mr. ROBERT HELLER will produce upon this occasion, for the first time in Philadelphia his great Pantomimic Extravaganza, entitled

THE SCARLET SPIRIT;
Or, MEPHISTOPHILES LET LOOSE!

and many other entirely Original Novelties and specialities which have never yet been produced in this city, including the wonderful

AN HROPOGLOSSIS.

Mr. HELLER will also perform new Musical Selections upon the magnificent Steinway grand piano-forte, which has been sent by express from the manufactory for his special use.

For details of entertainment see small bills of the day.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 8. 6 25 6t

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—
NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
THIS EVENING,
and Every Night during the week,
the Original, World-Renowned and Only
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
from No. 472 Broadway, New York.
NEIL AND DAN BRYANT, Proprietors
PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

Monster Concert—Reckon I'm in Luck, New Ballad—The Flutamagunders—Magic Echo—Moran's Carpet Bag—Gazoots from Tyrol—Clog heel and toe ology—Scenes from Jack Cade—Teeth Extracted by Colton's Gas-Fie and Drum Major—Hanlon Brothers—Who Can Find Us Now," and "the Bryants'" Specialty.

BRYANT'S ELEPHANT

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8.

Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Orchestra, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Box office open all day.

NO CHARGE for securing seats.

MATINEE—SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. 6 25

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 25.
The Gorgeous spectacle in four parts, of the
NAIAD QUEEN.
After long and expensive preparation
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
Picturesque Moonlight View of the Rhine
HAUNT OF THE NAIADS.
Waters of Silver bear up numberless Naiads
THE BATH OF BEAUTY.
The Treasures of the Mighty Rhine Discovered.
THE CAVERN OF RICHES.
Magical Transformation to the Glittering and Stalactistic Hall of the Naiads—Scene Last, THE RHINE—
This vast scene rises and discovers
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS,
in the Coral Caves beneath the waters.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
Engagement of the celebrated actress,
MADAME TONISI,
who will appear in her great character of
VALSHA, THE SLAVE QUEEN.
Graff .... Mr D. E. Ralton
(From Niblo's, New York. His first appearance here.)
MAD'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTA,
also in a Grand Ballet every evening. 6 18

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery Fountains etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON.
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds etc. in and for the county of Centre, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 17, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor. R [illegible]

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m&fm Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
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WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known (and as "The Intersection") is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$15,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861 in mortgage book B, page 118 etc. and in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Centre on the 28th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 400, etc. do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23¾ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage, and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee,
No. 42 South Third street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
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CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Delivery of Certain Bonds.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That so soon as the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company shall run their cars over the Chesnut Street Bridge, the City Treasurer is hereby authorized to deliver to the contractors for the superstructure of said bridge, so much and so many of the first mortgage bonds of said Company held by said Treasurer as shall not exceed in amount one-half of the sum retained in pursuance to their contract. And so soon as the entire mason work is completed by the curbing and paving of the approaches of said bridge after said cars shall have passed over the same to also deliver to the contractors of the mason work their retained percentage: Provided, That the Chief Engineer and Surveyor shall not issue estimates to said contractors respectively in accordance with this Ordinance, until the cars of the said Passenger Railway Company shall run over the same, and the mason work be completed as herein provided: And provided further, That a duly authorized agent of the said Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company shall receipt to the said City Treasurer for the coupons cancelled and surrendered in accordance with the agreement relating thereto, bearing date September 16, 1861.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to make an Appropriation to the Department of Police for the year 1866," approved December 23d, 1865.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of seven hundred and thirty-seven ($737) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Police for the purpose of reimbursing the several items of appropriation as hereinafter set forth, the sums drawn from those items to meet extraordinary expenses in connection with the arrest and trials of Christian Berger, convicted of the murder of Miss Watt, and Anton Probst, convicted of the murder of the Dearing family, viz.:

To item 9. "Meals and medical attendance," one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-three cents ($137 83).

To item 14. "Incidental expenses," two hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-six cents ($214 46).

To item 15. "Stationery and printing," fifty-three dollars and eight cents ($53·08).

To item 16. "Arrest and conviction of offenders," &c., one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-six cents ($150 26).

To item 17. "Expenses in procuring evidence," &c., forty-four dollars and sixty-five cents ($44·65).

To item 18. "For expenses incurred in pursuit and arrest of criminals," &c., one hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-two cents ($136·72.)

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Release a Certain Property of Robert Tobin from the Lien of a Judgment Entered on the Official Bond of John Mansfield, Collector of Taxes of the Seventh Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby directed to release from the lien of a certain judgment (D. C., D. S. B., Dec. T., 1865, No. 303) entered upon the official bond of John Mansfield, Collector of outstanding taxes for 1865 for the Seventh Ward, the following described property of Robert Tobin, that is to say:—

All that certain brick stable and lot of ground situate at the distance of one hundred and forty feet ten and a half inches north of Buttonwood street, and at the distance of seventy-seven feet five inches west of Eleventh street, measuring on a line parallel with Buttonwood street: Provided, That the co-surety of said Robert Tobin shall consent to said release, and that the sum of ten dollars shall be paid to the Solicitor for the expenses of publication of this resolution; and provided also, that in the opinion of the Solicitor, the interests of the city of Philadelphia shall not be prejudiced by said release.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Mercury street, in the Eighteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers to pave Mercury street, from Palmer street to Montgomery avenue, in the Eighteenth Ward. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of the paving from the owners of property fronting on said street, and he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep the street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance to Authorize the Controllers of Public Schools to Contract for the Erection of School Buildings.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Controllers of Public Schools be and they are hereby authorized to procure plans and specifications for the buildings to be erected by authority of the ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to authorize the Controllers of Public Schools to contract for the erection of School Buildings," approved the second day of June, 1866, to which this is supplementary. The plans and specifications for each building shall be submitted to the Committee on Schools of Councils, and by them approved, before the said Controllers shall advertise for proposals or enter into contracts for any such building, and the second section of said ordinance is hereby repealed.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to City Controller.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That in the resolution to make certain transfers to pay for paving over water mains, approved June 15 1866, the date of July 8, 1865, be and is hereby amended to read July 10, 1865.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 D

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1866.

Our New Army Bill—Its Provisions for Education.

After a delay of several months, occupied in the preparation of as near a model Army bill as circumstances would admit, and after numerous consultations with all the leading military minds in the country, the House of Representatives, by a large majority, adopted the new Army bill. In its provisions it differs materially from the old system, and in all things there is an evident improvement. There are a few points to which we desire to call special attention. The following section is worthy of notice:—

> "Section 34. That for the purpose of promoting knowledge of military science among the young men of the United States, the President may, upon the application of an established college or university within the United States, with sufficient capacity to educate at one time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, detail an officer of the army to act as president, superintendent, or professor of such college or university; that the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed twenty at any time, and shall be appointed through the United States, as nearly as practicable, according to population, and shall be governed by general rules, to be prescribed from time to time by the President."

When the deluge of civil war first swept over our land it found us totally unprepared to buffet with its waves. We were a peaceful people to a positively ridiculous degree. If a man could fire a musket or take aim with a rifle he was considered a proficient tactician, and looked upon as a proper person for a field officer in time of war. If any of our young men desired to learn the rudiments of tactics and the drill, no opportunity was allowed them. Unless they had sufficient influence to secure a West Point appointment, and devote a life to war as a science they were kept completely in the dark. Under the new bill the reform is fully inaugurated, and an inducement held out to our colleges to have such a department added to their curriculum, as a detailed officer will be its professor, and cause no additional expense. If this provision be carried out, another war will not find us armed and proficient only in the use of ploughshares.

Again:—

> "Section 35. That whenever troops are serving at any post, garrison, or permanent camp, there shall be established a school where all enlisted men may be provided with instruction in the common English branches of education, and especially in the history of the United States; and the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to detail such commissioned and non-commissioned officers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section."

We cannot conceive of an article more thoroughly in the spirit of our republican age than the one we quote. The soldier when discharged will not regard his term of service held as waste time, but will find it of good account hereafter. The last article to which we would call attention is the retirement of veteran officers. It provides for the establishment of a council of officers immediately at Washington, to be composed of every branch of the service, before whom shall come all officers under the rank of brigadier-general, judge of their capacity, and retire such as have been for a certain number of years in the service, or are disqualified either mentally, morally, or physically. Under such a plan we will have the army pruned of all the incompetent, and rid the service of the weight of their useless connection. The last provision will meet with the cordial approval of all:—

> "And in making such investigations into the fitness of officers to be retained in the service, the said military council and such boards as may at any time be appointed and organized under the provisions of this section, shall take into account the cases of any who may have been employed in no active duty in the field during any part of the late war, and shall inquire specially into the reasons for their not being so employed; and any officer whose absence from active field service during the war shall be decided by a board of examiners, after full hearing, to have been on account of his sympathy with the Rebellion or his unwillingness to serve actively against the so-called Confederate States, or any particular State, or the people of any State engaged in rebellion, shall be reported the same as if found morally disqualified for the service."

Disruption of the Louisville Presbytery.

The Louisville Presbytery, whose case excited so much discussion in the Old School General Assembly, has broken up, the majority going on in defiance of the Assembly's action, and refusing to recognize its jurisdiction over them, while the minority has formed a new Presbytery, sustaining the action of the Assembly. We presume this ends the affair, except that the contumacious members will probably be formally cut off by the next Assembly. It is far better for the peace and purity of the Church that such miserable traitors as Stuart Robinson and his companions should go out from it than that they should remain in it. The Presbyterian Church has kept its record right and its skirts clear. It has maintained its position nobly, and has stamped the seal of infamy upon the sin of rebellion. The falling off of these secession and secession-sympathizing preachers and churches will but add to her moral power in the land. We wish that all other Churches had stood up as bravely to the positions assumed by them during the war.

The Presbyterian Agitation.

Several prominent Presbyterian divines in New York and Philadelphia have formally withdrawn from the Presbyterian (Old School) body, on account of the action of the late General Assembly in regard to the Louisville Presbytery. Their congregations go with them.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—We have heard of no such withdrawal here or in New York. On the contrary, the action of the General Assembly meets with the general approval of both ministers and congregations.

Crops in Southern Illinois.

The crops in Southern Illinois (Egypt) are said to be very fine. The wheat harvest has commenced, and the quality of the grain is much superior to that of last year's crop. Potatoes and corn promise finely, while the peach trees and apple trees are bending with their weight of fruit.

Fruit in Louisiana.

A New Orleans letter says fruits are now coming in there in great abundance, and affording much relief. There is a splendid crop of figs, melons, plums, blackberries, etc., while the orange trees hang full.

Foreign News by the "Germania."

The news by the steamers, which arrived at New York yesterday, is down to the 12th, and adds materially to previous information. The Prussians had already occupied Bramstedt, Harst, and Itzehoe, and would immediately occupy Gluckstadt and Elmshorn, all important points in Holstein. Austria has quietly retired, and the Prussian occupancy of the Duchy is complete, including Altona, on the extreme southern border. The Prussian General-in-chief has appointed Baron Scheel Plessen President of Schleswig-Holstein, and has issued a proclamation against the assembling of the Estates of the Duchies in conformity with the call of Austria. He says that the King of Prussia intends, in conformity with the principles of the unity of both Duchies, to convoke the Estates of Schleswig-Holstein. In order to prepare for this unity the necessary preparations for a convocation have been made.

The Assembly of the Holstein Estates was dispersed on the 11th at Itzehoe, by the Prussian General Von Manteuffel.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet of June 11, Austria moved for the mobilization of the army of the whole of the Federal Diet, except the Prussian contingency. In reply to this motion, Prussia declared, in a note to the minor States, that she would regard the Confederacy as dissolved, if the Austrian motion should prevail, and would then allow herself to be guided only by considerations of military expediency.

Prussia has announced her plan of reform, the chief feature of which is the exclusion of Austria from the reconstructed Germany. Austria, on the other hand, now proposes the convocation of a national Parliament, and the establishment of a Directory, to consist of three members. A minister of Hesse Darmstadt had stated in the Legislature that the Federal Diet could soon recognize the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Holstein.

The Austrian Minister has left Berlin, so that amid actual occurrences of war the formal condition of peace is no longer maintained.

In Austria the passport system has been revived, and the Emperor had left for the headquarters of the Army of the North. Austrian influence is visible in Bavaria, where a strong popular feeling against Prussia prevails, and an attempt is being made to cause the King to change his Ministry. The chief effort of Austrian diplomacy will doubtless be to unite as many of the German powers against Prussia as possible.

In Italy, the first article of a bill for the suppression of all religious bodies was adopted by the House of Deputies almost unanimously.

Spain would seem to anticipate a general war, as Marshal O'Donnell has expressed apprehension that she will have to defend her own territory before the year closes.

In Great Britain, the £7 franchise measure, it is thought, will soon pass without further opposition.

The New Tariff.

The new Tariff bill has been perfected in committee, and will be reported, and probably passed, in the House of Representatives to-day. Its provisions are eminently "protective"—a large increase of duty being imposed upon most articles of foreign importation. The foreign importations have been so excessive during the past year—the duties alone amounting, up to the 19th inst., to the immense sum of one hundred and sixty-three millions of dollars in gold—that some measures calculated to relieve the country are absolutely necessary. Besides, the pressure of internal taxation is so heavy upon our home manufactures, that under the old tariff rates there has been a real discrimination in favor of foreign articles. The new rates, therefore, though high in themselves, will really be found, we suspect, in many instances, to be no more protective than has been usual under former tariffs.

The term of office of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, will expire with the present Congress. The next Legislature is to elect his successor. His chief competitor for the seat is ex-Governor Thomas Carney. General Blunt, Marcus J. Parrott, and a host of other and lesser worthies, would not seriously object to the position. Colonel William A. Phillips is the best man in the State for the post.

Speaker Colfax is mentioned as a prominent candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. Henry S. Lane, the present incumbent, who declines a re-election. Indiana could hardly make a better choice than Mr. Colfax, whose experience and abilities admirably fit him for the position.

General Logan and Governor Oglesby are said to be candidates for the seat in the Senate now occupied by Senator Trumbull. Trumbull himself is a candidate, and it is thought will be re-elected. All these are able and faithful men.

General C. C. Washburn is contesting the Senatorial nomination from Wisconsin with Judge Howe, the present incumbent. Judge Howe has proved himself a very able as well as faithful Senator, and we hope he will be re-elected.

General Rousseau is a candidate for Garrett Davis' seat in the Senate. There is not much choice between them. Davis, however, has been such an interminable *bore*, that even Rousseau's bombast might seem a relief.

Vallandigham still runs the Democratic machine in Ohio. We admire the *consistency* of the party in sticking to so faithful an exponent of its views, but not its judgment.

Judge Shellabarger has been nominated for Congress by the Union men of Greene county, Ohio. He has few superiors in the present House of Representatives.

The total amount of National Bank currency thus far issued is $281,234,460. To secure this the Government holds $326,621,856 in United States bonds.

The Difference.—General Geary fought the Rebels in the front; Heister Clymer fought the Union soldiers in the rear.

There were $66,284,572 in the United States Treasury on Saturday.

No more of the five-cent notes are to be printed.

—A convention of railroad men is in session at Atlanta, Ga., to establish rates for through tickets, etc., on all the roads in Georgia and South Carolina. Representatives from the Louisville and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad are present.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Monday, June 25, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices continue steady. In Government bonds there is little or nothing doing. 110¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 103¼ for 5-20s; 96¾ for 10-40s; and 102¾ for 7·30s.

Railroad shares are unchanged. Pennsylvania sold at 55, no change; Catawissa preferred at 25¼, a slight decline; and Reading at 54¼@54¾, no change; 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 39 for Little Schuylkill, 55 for Norristown; 56 for Minehill; 38¼ for North Pennsylvania; 62¼ for Lehigh Valley; 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; 43 for Elmira preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 224 for North America; 141½ for Philadelphia; 124½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 91 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics'; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for City; and 58 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 26¾. 34 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 54 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are neglected. Ocean sold at 6½@6¾, the latter rate a slight advnace.

Gold continues steady—opening at 152¾, advanced and sold at 153¼ at 11 o'clock, fell off and sold at 152½ at 12 M., and 152¾ at 1 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$2000 Pa. 5s	98	6 sh Reading	54¾
$500 Phil. 6s, new	97	100 sh do....c	54¾
$400 do....new	97	20 sh do	54¼
203 sh Pa R....lots	55	100 sh Ocean....s30	6¼
38 sh do	55	500 sh do....lots	6½
500 sh St Nich Coal	2¾	100 sh Sch N...s5wn	26¾
1000 sh Cata pf..lots c	25¼		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying	Selling
American Gold			152	152½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s			142	144
Compound Interest Notes:—				
" "	June,	1864	12	12¼
" "	July,	1864	11¾	12¼
" "	August,	1864	11¼	11¾
" "	October,	1864	10¾	10¾
" "	Dec.,	1864	9¾	9¾
" "	May,	1865	7¾	8
" "	August,	1865	6¼	6½
" "	Sept.,	1865	5¾	6
" "	October,	1865	5¼	5½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, June 25.—Seeds—There is none coming forward, and the stock of Flaxseed is nearly exhausted. In the absence of sales we quote Cloverseed at $7·50@8 ℔ 64 lbs., Timothy at $5·50, and Flaxseed at $3·30.

There is a fair demand for Quercitron Bark, but the market is very poorly supplied. We quote No. 1 at $31@31·50 ℔ ton.

There is a firm feeling in the Provision market, but not much doing. New Mess Pork is held at $33@33 50 ℔ bbl.; Western Mess Beef commands $20@23; Smoked Hams are selling at 21@23c.; and Pickled Hams at 19½@20c.

We have to record a continuance of the dull state of the Flour Market, noted for several days past. The only sale reported were a few hundred bbls. for the supply of the home consumers at $8 25@9 for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $10 75@12 25 for Northwestern extra family; $12@13 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported. There is a fair demand for Wheat of prime quality; but there is little or none coming forward, and the stock is very light; 500 bush Michigan Amber sold at $3 05 and 500 bush spring at $2 50. Rye is steady at $1 35 ℔ bush. for Pennsylvania. In Corn but little doing; sales of 6000 bush. at $1·15 for yellow and $1 01@1·04 for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged; small sales at 79c. for Southern; 74@75 for Pennsylvania; and 62@68c. for Western.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·24@2·25, and Ohio at $2 28@2 29.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, June 25.—The Cattle Market is less active this week, and prices are rather lower. About 1600 head arrived and sold at from 17@18c. for extra, the latter rate for choice; 15@16c. for fair to good; and 12@14c. ℔ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

35	head	J. Seldomridge, Western and Illinois, 16@17.
145	"	Ullman & Bochman, Western and Lancaster county, 17@17½.
140	"	Montague & McFillin, Western, 14@16.
197	"	J. McFillen, Western, 17@17½.
50	"	E. S. McFillin, Western, 17@17½.
150	"	Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@17½.
50	"	L. Frank, Western, 15@17.
130	"	Shomberg & Frank, Western, 16@17½.
37	"	J. Frank & Co., Western, 12@14.
18	"	S. Sternberg, Pennsylvania, 6½@8½.
25	"	H. Chain, Western, 15@17½.
87	"	J. A. Chain & Bro., Western, 15@17½.
162	"	Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 16@18.
103	"	James S. Kirk, Western, 16@17½.
100	"	P. Hathaway, Western, 16@17¾.
87	"	P. McFillen, Western, 16@18.
50	"	A. Christie & Bro., Western, 16@17½.
83	"	Owen Smith, Western, 16½@17½.

Sheep are in fair demand. 6000 head arrived and sold at from 5½@6½c. ℔ pound, gross, as to condition.

Cows are without change. 200 head sold at $45@85 for Springers, and $60@90 ℔ head for Milch Cows, as to quality.

Hogs—Prices are unchanged. About 2000 head sold at the different yards, at from $13@14 75 ℔ 100 pounds net, the latter rate for prime corn-fed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
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LOWEST PRICES.
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S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
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S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 5

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—PLEASANT SECOND-STORY Front Room to let with Board, in a private family. Address "D. J.," this office. 6 25 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED Officers and Privates of the THIRD PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY desiring to take part in the Celebration of the Fourth of July and also to form a permanent organization of Mounted Artillery are requested to meet at Ton Hall, N. THIRD Street on FRIDAY EVENINGS or at City Arsenal, BROAD and RACE Streets, on MONDAY EVENINGS.
J. H. BLAKE,
6 25mw13t* Late Major 3d Pennsylvania Artillery

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1866.—NOTICE.—Holders of thirty coupons and upwards in number, of United States loan due the 1st July, 1866 are requested to present the same at this office for examination and count.
Checks will be ready for the amount so presented, upon the morning of the 2d proximo.
N. B. BROWNE,
6 25 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM BARLOW.
Philadelphia, June 25, 1866. 6 25 m3t

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3 1866, viz.:—
City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12,462 12,463, 12,464, 12,465; Germantown Bank, Nos. 1407, 95,119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679
All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 15 lm3u* CASPER HEFT.

IMPORTANT POSITIVE CLOSING SALE
OF
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS,
French Fancy Goods,
NOTIONS, SKIRTS.
PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street,
SELL ON
Wednesday, June 27, at 10 O'Clock,
BY CATALOGUE,
ONE THOUSAND LOTS
Entirely New and Fresh Goods.
JUST LANDED, EMBRACING
FULL LINES EMBROIDERED JACONET SWISS EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BANDS AND FLOUNCING, for best city trade.
EMBROIDERED LINEN AND LINEN LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS, ETC. ETC.
INFANTS' WAISTS AND ROBES.
FRENCH BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES AND COMBS.
REAL FRENCH ACCORDEONS, ALBUMS, BEAD BASKETS, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FANCY SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS, ETC.
PARIS JET AND FANCY BELT BUCKLES.
PARIS FANCY AND PALM FANS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND TUBES.
MOROCCO POCKET WALLETS, TRAVELLING BAGS.
FRENCH SILK CROCHET NETS, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, ETC.
ALSO, 500 DOZEN LADIES' AND MISSES' STEEL SPRING HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, for best city retail sales.
Carpet Binding.
ALSO, 1000 GROSS CARPET BINDING. [6 25 2t

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.
It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.
It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.
COUNTERFEITS
Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.
Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 6 25 mwf1m

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.
On and after THURSDAY, June 28 1866 trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4·45 P. M.
Freight	11·23 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10 15 A. M. and 3·00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
6 28 9m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

DR. J. SOLIS COHEN HAS REMOVED HIS Offices to No. 1106 WALNUT Street 6 23 6t*

JOB PRINTING, IN COLORS OR PLAIN, neatly and expeditiously done in the EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, third floor. 6 16 1m*

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
April 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,
Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure
THROUGH TICKETS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE
CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.
Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal and Quebec via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by
FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.
These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.
No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.
Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.
For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13w.m2m Passenger Agent.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.
The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.
Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.
J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGDON, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.
WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.
References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No. 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
There has been added to this popular House since last season the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.
A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.
The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 23 t7 14

THE PIER HOUSE,
PORT PENN, DELAWARE.
JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.
The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.
The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.
Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.
In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.
ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
The undersigned, having purchased the above well-known Hotel, and having refitted and refurnished it in the best manner, will be prepared to accommodate guests on or about the 15th of JUNE, and will, by strict personal attention, make the "MERCHANTS"
THE HOTEL OF CAPE ISLAND.
We have engaged polite and attentive Waiters, and everything connected with the Hotel will be conducted in the best manner. Any information with regard to engaging Rooms, etc., may be obtained by applying to either of the Proprietors.
WILLIAM McNUTT, Grocer, Southwest Corner of SEVENTEENTH and SANSOM Streets; or to
WILLIAM MASON,
6 22 tf At the Hotel, CAPE ISLAND

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS.
Is now open for the season.
The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 18 1mrp*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address
SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 15 tmw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
SELLING OFF
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES
PREVIOUS TO REMOVING TO
No. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
Successor to W. S. & A. Martien,
6 23 2t4p] No. 606 CHESNUT St.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN
SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.
No. 28 S. SECOND Street,
WOULD INVITE
THE ATTENTION OF LADIES
Who are preparing for Watering and other Places of Summer Resorts, to their
LARGE VARIETY
OF
SUMMER SHAWLS,
OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES. [6 14 12t4p

A CARD.
Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.
The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago is still in successful operation at the old location, No 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.
Our stock is large and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."
JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m4p

RECONSTRUCTION
FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.
C. SOMERS & SON,
No. 625 CHESNUT Street,
(Under Jayne's Hall),
Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a
NEW SPRING SUIT.
SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH,
At figures Astoundingly Low as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

FOR SALE,
TWO THOROUGH-BRED MARES,
BLACK AND SORREL, five years old; good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. The property of a general officer.
Apply at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL for particulars, to
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain A. Q. M.,
6 20 10t Brevet Major U. S. A.

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street, below Broad. 6 6 6m

TERRIBLE MURDER IN INDIANA.

Four Persons Assassinated—The Murderer Captured.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 22.

A tragedy, rivalling those of Deerfield in this State, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where whole families were butchered, occurred at an early hour on Tuesday morning, in the vicinity of West Baden, Orange county, Indiana.

From what we have been informed of the case it appears that shortly after the breaking out of the war, a man named McCracken enlisted in the Union ranks. A short time after his departure for the seat of war his house and barn were burnt to the ground, the fire having originated by the torch of an incendiary. On returning home, after having served his country faithfully, Mr. McCracken learned from a family named Woodward, that a man named William Saunders was the incendiary, his own daughter having acknowledged the fact. Saunders was arrested at the instance of McCracken, but the case was finally compromised and the suit withdrawn. The county officials, however, took hold of the matter, and the Grand Jury having indicted Saunders, his trial was set for this week.

Saunders, hearing that the Woodward family would be the principal witnesses against him, swore that they should never appear in the court-room alive. In fulfilment of these threats he, on Tuesday morning last, a short time before daylight, repaired to the residence of Mr. Woodward, and with a bowie-knife coolly and deliberately murdered Mr. Woodward, his wife, eldest daughter, and an old lady, the mother of Woodward.

The bloody deed becoming known throughout the neighborhood, the murderer was pursued and finally arrested. The most intense excitement prevails throughout the whole of Orange county, and strong threats of lynching the assassin have been made.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—This fine company of Ethiopian performers commence this evening at the Chesnut Street Theatre, which is ventilated with steam-fans, which render it a delightful place of summer resort. The Bryants are too well known in this community to need any extravagant eulogy. The long list of the performers is a guarantee that there are good things in store for the patrons.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Naiad Queen*, an ever popular spectacular piece, is running at present. It is brought out in a style of great magnificence, and will no doubt secure a prolonged run.

HELLER.—This renowned professor of the art of diablerie opens to-night at the Arch. He always draws a crowd.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—This has closed until August. On Friday Mr. Pilgrim has a benefit, previous to playing an engagement in Boston. He is a reliable actor, and deserves success.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

IN THE DAIRY BUSINESS.—John Sullivan and Thomas Johnson recently went into the dairy business on their own account, with nothing but their wits in the way of capital. Having secured the services of William Guinney, a youth of seventeen, they secretly took apartments in a forsaken old outhouse near the Gray's Ferry Bridge. With this point as the base of their operations, they proceeded to business with a will and an energy that were worthy of a more legitimate cause.

By-and-by the neighborhood began to feel and appreciate their talents. The result was that Officers Roan and Hess heard vague rumors of their operations, and on Saturday morning of the week before last, having tracked them to their den, took them into custody. Their stock in trade was found to be quite large. Butter, milk, and articles of clothing constituted their staples, and these were largely interspersed with sundry pans, plates, and other articles that are frequently deposited in spring-houses over night. Various items of a suspicious character were also found in the collection, including jimmies, nippers, files, and about three dozen keys of every imaginable size and shape. Sullivan and Johnson were at once removed to the County Prison, where they were furnished with free quarters until this morning. On the way thither they were careless enough to drop their nippers out of the wagon; equally careless with their fire-arms, a pistol was suffered to fall to the ground; but this was noticed and recovered by the officers. This morning the two energetic dairymen were conducted into the presence of the Mayor; but they were so overwhelmed by a sense of their precarious situation that they were utterly unable to render an intelligible account of themselves and their doings. Thomas was quite positive that he had arrived in the city from Canada only ten days since, while John was equally certain that he had been bumming around town with the former for the last nine months. To give them an opportunity to refresh their memories by a consultation, the handcuffs were removed, and John and Thomas were then conducted to an airy apartment in the basement. Many of the stolen articles found in their possession have already been identified and claimed, but a large number still await this process at the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House. As at least a dozen complaints have been entered against these worthy gentlemen, they will, in all likelihood, have the benefit of close quarters during the summer heats.

CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.—At 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in accordance with the programme, a party of gentlemen left the office of the City Surveyor in carriages, and were driven to the new Chesnut Street Bridge. The company consisted of his Honor the Mayor, the heads of the several City Departments, the Committees on Surveys of the two branches of Councils, the Presidents of these bodies, and the members of the press. On arriving at the bridge the party alighted, and devoted an hour to sunning themselves and examining the structure. Praises of this, both loud and emphatic, were to be heard on all sides. It was the universal opinion of all present that the Chesnut Street Bridge is an institution of which not only the city, but the State at large, may well be proud. Several gentlemen descended into the interior of the structure, and while in the eager pursuit of information, scrambled over iron beams and loose planks, receiving a goodly coating of tar and paint as the reward of their efforts.

At 6 o'clock the party were again seated and driven rapidly to the La Pierre House, to partake of the collation prepared by order of the contractors. To this ample justice was done, and then, Mayor McMichael presiding, speech-making became the order of the evening, and was continued to a late hour. After some introductory remarks by the Chairman, Mr. Kneass, the City Surveyor and Chief Engineer of the Bridge, gave a succinct account of its history and construction, the material portions of which have already appeared in our columns. He was followed in the same strain by Messrs. Cattell, Freeman, and others, and at length the company adjourned, in great good humor with themselves and with all the world.

AN AFFRAY AND FATAL CONSEQUENCES.—Yesterday afternoon, a man was drunk and disorderly at Landing avenue and Coates street, Fairmount, and Sergeant Atkinson and Officer Simler proceeded to arrest him. At Twenty-fourth and Coates streets a crowd got around the officers, and a rescue was attempted by a crowd of rowdies. Signals were given, and a general assault made on the officers. During the melee, Officers Bohran and Smith came to assist, when one of them was tripped up and the other knocked down.

A sort of running fight ensued, and at Twenty-third and Brown streets the officers fired, and Andrew McBride, one of the ringleaders, and his cousin, Henry McBride, were both shot in the breast. They were taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where Andrew McBride died this morning from the effects of his wound. Another rioter was shot in the arm but ran off, and two others, named Michael O'Hara and John Gallagher, were arrested and held in $1000 bail by Alderman Hutchinson.

THE PHILADELPHIA "FIVE POINTS" MISSION.—Miss Lizzie S. Mellen, M. D., Mrs. M. E. A. B. Howell, and other practical female philanthropists of our city, have opened an "Industrial Home for Orphan and Destitute Little Girls," at No. 732 S. Sixth street, below Shippen, which deserves the sympathies and benizens of all good people. A vast amount of good has already been achieved by this institution, and it is yet in its infancy. Visitors are cordially invited to the Mission House, and donations of money, medicine, food, fuel, and clothing are earnestly solicited, and will be faithfully applied by an efficient board of lady managers. This should have a prominent place among our mural charity lists.

A CASE FOR THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The attention of the proper authorities is requested to the condition of a market house on Pine street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. On yesterday, and indeed on every Sunday, the stench arising from animal and vegetable matter permitted to remain in the yard under a broiling sun, is worse than horrible, and it is the neighborhood. If such a cause be sufficient to create cholera, then the Board of Health may calculate that this thickly populated locality will be among the first to receive a visit from the much-dreaded pestilence.

SUPPOSED CASE OF ARSON.—On Sunday morning, about half-past 1 o'clock, Mr. Arthur Orr, one of the firm of Morgan & Orr, machinists, in Callowhill street, who resides at No. 643 N. Twelfth street, was aroused from bed to attend to the wants of his little daughter. Mrs. Orr, who was awakened, thought she smelt fire, and called the attention of her husband to the circumstance.

An examination was made, when it was discovered that the lower portion of the house was filled with smoke, and the dresser in the kitchen was found to have been on fire. A quantity of loose paper, bags, towels, cloths, etc., were piled up on the shelf of the dresser, and a number of sticks of kindling wood, brought up from the cellar, were piled on top of the paper etc., and the material had been set fire to, but fortunately the flames did not spread. The dresser-door and the shelving were damaged by the fire.

A further examination disclosed the fact that the door leading into the kitchen was open, but as there were no marks of violence, it had evidently been opened from the inside, and the girl was found to have bolted. It was evidently a case of incendiarism, and Fire Marshal Blackburn gave the matter his official attention. It was found out that Mr. Orr had a domestic in his family named Christiana Sharp, a married woman, who came home on Saturday night decidedly boozy, and bringing with her a quantity of liquor.

Mrs. Orr remonstrated with her, and persuaded her to go to bed, which she did, but came down stairs again about 11 o'clock, and became rather abusive. Christiana was then told to leave, and she prepared to do so. The next day her things were found packed up ready for departure, but a number of articles belonging to Mrs. Orr were found in the bundle. Other circumstances strongly pointed to Christiana as the incendiary, and she was arrested on suspicion, and will have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Beitler.

THE COURTLAND SAUNDERS INSTITUTE.—Rev. Dr. J. Wheaton Smith delivered an address this morning to Dr. Saunders' pupils, on the order, aspirations, industry, accuracy, good fellowship, and other high qualities which should characterize every great institution of learning—qualities which, in his opinion, so marked this institution that he shared, as one of a Board of Executors, the responsibility of placing in it the eldest son of a lamented and confiding friend. The institution has a war record which endears it to every patriot. The lamented and accomplished Courtland Saunders, its junior principal, subsequently of the Corn Exchange Regiment, converted it into a military school, which furnished the army with more than forty well-drilled cadets of different grades. Three of them, including himself, were of the rank of captain. He rejoiced that this old institution, which he found, upon coming to Philadelphia, thirteen years ago, in a flourishing condition, is now under the same principal, more prosperous than at any previous period.

FUNERAL OF MADAME DE MARGUERITES.—The funeral of Madame Julie de Marguerites took place this morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 216 S. Eighth street. The interment took place at Mount Moriah Cemetery. The remains were followed to their final resting place by a large number of friends and acquaintances of the lamented deceased and her family. The literati of Philadelphia was largely represented, and also the dramatic profession. Impressive funeral ceremonies took place at the residence, and also at the grave.

MASTER OF A STEAMER DROWNED.—On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, Colonel Purnell Harrington, captain of the steamtug *E. A. Souder*, had occasion to pass aft on his vessel, when he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered. Captain Harrington was about 35 years of age, and leaves a most deserving wife and two children to mourn his loss. The deceased was well and favorably known among the underwriters and shipmasters of Philadelphia, among whom he will long be remembered.

DOG DAYS.—The prolonged drizzle which this year took the place of spring and early summer, has at last suffered a relapse, and now we are having the full benefit of the pent up heat, which has been held so long in reserve. For the last few days the weather has been, in truth, almost intolerable; it is so to-day; it will probably be so to-morrow. We can only lay aside our jackets, imbibe our soda—nothing stronger is considered appropriate by the New York Board of Health.

THE FIREMEN.—The Franklin Steam Fire Company, No. 12, are making preparations to keep fifty of the veterans on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of July. We hope there will be more companies in this city that will take some action on keeping the men that fought for our country, during their stay in our city. The Franklin is one of the largest and most active fire companies in this city, and we hope the citizens will help them to meet their expenses in this good work.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—William Knox, John Smith, and John Brown were seen prowling in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Jefferson streets about 4 o'clock this morning, under suspicious circumstances. They saw an officer approaching, when they ran, were pursued and arrested, and will have a hearing this afternoon. It is thought they were concerned in the robbery of Michael's jewelry store, Second and Thompson streets, some weeks since, as articles of jewelry were found on them.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—David Earle was arrested about 5 o'clock this morning, at the "Barracks," Manayunk, charged with stealing a lot of cassimeres, forty five yards of muslin, a quantity of hose, etc. He was held by Alderman Ramsdale in $1000 bail. The stolen articles were found at the house of Mr. Tinney, and he was held in $1000 bail, on the charge of receiving stolen goods.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Robert McKnight and John Mune were arrested last evening, charged with larceny and assault and battery. About 11 o'clock on Saturday night a man was knocked down in South street, near Sixth, and robbed of a watch, and the defendants were supposed to be the parties who committed the deed. Alderman Butler held them $1000 bail each.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—John Miller and William Hallman were arrested last evening, charged with assaulting Officer Magaughey. There was a fight at Tenth and Sergeant streets, when the officer proceeded to make some arrests, when the above-named individuals assaulted him. They were held in $600 bail each.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.—James McCormick was arrested on Sunday evening, charged with disturbing the congregation of the colored church in St. Mary's street above Seventh. He was also accused of the larceny of a lot of clothing. Alderman Tittermary committed him in default of $1800 bail.

A FATAL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—About three weeks since an apprentice of Mr. John Ascough, a blacksmith at Front and Morris streets, was bitten by a cat he was attempting to turn out of the shop. Yesterday morning he was taken with spasms, and died shortly after of hydrophobia.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT has been honored by our Government with a magnificent gold medal, on account of his munificent present to the nation of a magnificent steamer, which bears his name. A similar honor should be awarded to Dr. Marsden for introducing so widely his invaluable *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which have preserved the health and lives of many whom the world would not willingly let die. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

DIFFERENT VIEWS.—

"War in Europe? Well, I'm glad!"
Says the man with gold to sell.
"War in Europe? Oh, that's bad!"
Groans another, like a knell.
The busy wonder whether France
Will swell this agitation;
Down East murmurs, "Here's a chance
For a small speculation!"
But 'tis to us a matter small
While goods are cheap at Tower Hall!

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as	$4 00
" " " *Vests* "	2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* "	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* "	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*	14 00
" *Black Suits*	20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE BURNING OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC was a calamity, but it is nothing comparable to the calamity which would have been occasioned by the conflagration of the Laboratory devoted to *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE*. In the one case the loss is measured merely by dollars and cents, in the other case it could be measured only by human life. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all Druggists.*

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

WHERE SHALL THE FOURTH OF JULY FIREWORKS BE?—City Councils are divided. At Fairmount Park? The crowd will spoil the property. At Broad street they cannot be seen by everybody. At Smith's Island they can be seen by everybody, but then everybody will have to stand along the wharves on molasses barrels and hogsheads; some may drop in and spoil their clothes. In this dilemma, why not have the exhibition in front of Chas. Stokes & Co.'s One-Price Clothing Store, Continental Hotel, and then, if people do drop in, it will not be to spoil their clothes, but to replenish those previously spoiled by age.

PLANTATION BITTERS.—S. T. 1860—X.—It has been established upon the highest medical authority that the systematic use of these world-renowned Bitters is the most potent safeguard against every species of epidemic or contagious disease. They brace up, strengthen, and invigorate the system, restore and preserve a healthy appetite, promote digestion, and maintain that electrical equilibrium without which health, either of body or mind, is impossible. We regard "Plantation Bitters" as the most important discovery ever made by medical science. For sale everywhere.

LADIES' MORNING CALL
Carry joy and gladness on their visits, when perfumed with the
"Extract of Sweet Opoponax."
Society cannot conceive the benefits rendered by the great discovery in Mexico of this
"Sweet Opoponax."
Nature could not produce a richer Gem or choicer Perfume. E. T. Smith, Jr., manufacturer of the Floral Perfumery, New York, sole Proprietors. Entered according to law.

IF PEOPLE WHO SUFFER from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking *Ayer's Sarsaparilla* to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

C. U. T.—There is more Cholera in and around New York than we like to admit. "Needles' Compound Camphor Troches," *are not a specific* for Cholera in its positive stages, but they are a sure corrective for premonitory symptoms. Every pocket should contain a box *now*.

FOR REMOVING grease, paint, and all stains from woollen, cotton, silk, and linen goods use A. B. W. Bullard's Improved Oil Soap. It acts like magic, is always reliable, and has no disagreeable odor of benzine or any other resinous fluid. You can get it of any druggist.

CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE is not yet ready for the general public, but "Needles' Camphor Troches" are. The season for Bowel complaints *is at hand*. Supply yourselves at once with these potent little Troches, the most convenient and effective corrective and cure in use.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of all styles executed in superior manner at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Don't miss the opportunity to get superior pictures at moderate cost.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE made and sold only by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

7·30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

EATON—CURREY.—On Thursday morning, the 21st instant, by the Rev. F. Moore, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JOHN S. J. EATON, of Gwynedd, Montgomery county, to Miss MARY A. CURREY, youngest daughter of R. L. Currey, of Mantua.

PARLAMAN—SCHOFIELD.—On the 20th of October, 1864, by Rev. A. Mansaip, at No. 861 N. Broad street, Mr. WILLIAM PARLAMAN, of Reading, Pa., to Miss ELIZA SCHOFIELD, of this city.

DIED.

KENNARD.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 24th instant, Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

LOTT.—On the 24th instant, GEORGE W. LOTT, in the 56th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, the School Directors of the Seventh Section; also, Cadwalader Lodge, No. 357, I. O. of O. F.; Clinton Benevolent Society; Washington Lodge, No. 2, Ancient Order of Good Fellows; Hand-in-hand Council, No. 14, O. U. A. M.; Friendship Union, S. C.; and Washington Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 509 S. Thirteenth street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Machpelah vault.

McELROY.—On the morning of the 23d instant, at Chesnut Hill, DANIEL R. McELROY, son of Archibald and Sophia M. McElroy, in the 28th year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1806 Pine street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery. §

MONTGOMERY.—On the 24th instant, MARY S., wife of Charles E. Montgomery, and daughter of Charles and the late Margaret Isard, aged 29 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 112 Mary street, on Thursday, the 28th instant. *

TO SHELL PEAS OR BEANS AS FAST AS four or seven persons can do so by hand, use the Patent Pea Sheller, costing from $3 to $6 each, and wholesaled at the manufacturers' prices, by their Agents,
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HAVING FLEXIBLE METAL RIBS RIVETed to its under side to prevent it from burning or wear, it is presumed that Coates' Patent Iron Holder will be found a very desirable article. For sale by
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TO COOL A DRINK QUICKLY USE THE ICE Plane, which, by shaving the ice into small pieces that immediately melt, accomplishes this purpose. Soda fountains, bars, confectioners, &c., will find them very serviceable. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

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STORE AND VAULTS,
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PINE LUMBER.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 25.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following important decision with reference to deduction of real estate taxes from income:—

"That such taxes are deductible from income only where they are assessed votably; that is, where each person subject to the tax is assessed in proportion to the value of his property. Therefore, where the expense of improvements is assessed at a certain sum per front foot, or upon any other basis than the value of the taxpayer's property, the assessment cannot be allowed as a deduction from income."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

Senate.

A bill to provide for the payment of quartermaster's stores taken for the army was taken up. It authorizes claims of this kind of less than $500 to be settled by the War Department, without taking them to the Court of Claims. It was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the consideration of the Revenue Tax bill was proceeded with.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amendatory of the Tariff act, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. It was also ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next, and from day to day until disposed of.

Western Unitarian Conference.

BUFFALO, June 25.—The Conference of the Western Unitarian Churches closed its session in this city on Saturday evening. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—President, Rev. Z. W. Hosimer; Vice-Presidents, A. H. Levermire and the Hon. Charles May, of Kalamazoo, Michigan; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. S. H. Camp, of Toledo, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Rev. I. G. Formes, of Carondelet.

Treasurer, Jefferson Wiley, Esq., of Detroit. Executive Committee—Rev. C. A. Staples, Rev. A. D. Mayo, Rev. R. L. Collier, O. G. Steele, Esq., and J. C. Heltore, Esq.

Standing Finance Committee—Jefferson Wiley and A. W. Rice, Esqs., of Detroit.

A resolution was passed instructing the Standing Finance Committee to raise six thousand dollars from the Unitarian Churches of the West for missionary purposes for the ensuing year.

On Sunday the Rev. Robert Collier, of Chicago, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, in the evening.

The next Conference will be held in Chicago.

Ship News.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Arrived—Steamers *George Washington* and *Morning Star*, from New York. Sailed—Steamers *Alabama* and *Monterey*, for New York; *Star of the Union*, for Philadelphia; and *Kensington*, for Boston.

Non-Arrival of the "Moravian."

MONTREAL, June 25—Noon.—There are, up to this hour, no signs of the arrival of the *Moravian*.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; New York Central, 98¼; Pennsylvania Coal, 47; Reading, 108½; Canton Co., 55; Erie, 73; Western Union, 51½; Carolinas, 84½; Tennessee 6s, 99¼; Ten-forties, 96⅞; Five-twenties, 103¼; Gold, 153.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Among the numerous opinions delivered by the Judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, a report of all which judgments we gave, there was one in the District Court, to wit, in the case of Newburger & Hochstadter vs. Howard & Co.'s Express, and one in the Common Pleas, to wit, in the case of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Railroad Company vs. the Schuylkill River Passenger Railroad Company, a more extended notice of which may be interesting to our readers.

The first-named case was an action brought by Messrs. Newburger & Hochstadter against Howard's Express Company, to recover the value of a bale of goods sent by them to a Western firm, through the Express Company, but which was never delivered. The defendants were unable to show how they were lost, but claimed that under their receipt for the goods, which contained a printed provision limiting their liability for the loss of goods to fifty dollars, they could not be held for a greater sum than fifty dollars.

On the trial the Court directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount of their claim, subject, however, to the opinion of the court in banc on the point reserved as to the legality of this printed restriction in the receipt. On Saturday the opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Hare, as follows:—

If some things in the law of common carriers still remain doubtful, others are fixed beyond the reach of dispute. A carrier cannot refuse to transport goods fairly brought to him in the course of his business; he must not make an excessive charge; he cannot stipulate that he shall be free from liability for fraud or negligence, or for any species of wrong or default on his part, or that of his agents, by which the property entrusted to his care is injured, or a loss inflicted on his customers. On the other hand, he may demand a reasonable compensation, proportioned to the cost or risk which he is asked to assume, and refuse to carry unless it be paid; he may provide that he shall not be answerable, unless he or those acting under him are in fault; he may require that the nature and value of the goods shall be made known when they are delivered, and fix the amount at which they are to be valued, if lost. Such conditions must, however, be imposed in good faith, and not as a means of effecting an object which the law would not permit to be attained directly.

In the case before us, the bill of lading or receipt given by the defendants, and lying at the foundation of the plaintiff's right of action, provides that "the holder shall not demand beyond the sum of fifty dollars, at which the article forwarded *is hereby valued*, unless otherwise herein expressed, or unless specially insured and so specified in the receipt." No such insurance was made, nor is there anything in the rest of the instrument to vary this clause, which is obviously, if valid, a sufficient reason for limiting the recovery of plaintiff to the sum of fifty dollars which the defendants concede to be due and are willing to pay. It has, indeed, been said that the receipt forms no part of the contract, or rather that it only binds the defendant without imposing any corresponding obligations on the plaintiff. This proposition is, however, obviously untenable.

The receipt, though signed only by the defendants, was accepted at the time, and given in evidence subsequently at the trial, by the plaintiff; it is the best if not the only evidence of the agreement under which the goods were delivered, of the duty of the defendants to carry them safely, and of the liability of the plaintiff for the freight. The plaintiff must be presumed to have known or ascertained what it contained and was guilty of a wilful omission if he did not. It would be unjust to allow the defendants to be prejudiced by the want of an ordinary and necessary precaution on his part. The clause in question is, therefore, part of the contract of affreightment, and binding on the plaintiff, if valid in law.

The doctrine that the subject-matter of a contract may be valued, or the damages in case of breach liquidated in advance, is well settled as a general principle; but the plaintiff contended strenuously at the argument of the motion for a new trial that to allow this to be done on the part of a common carrier would be in derogation of the rule forbidding him to stipulate against the consequences of his own wrong. And there can be no doubt that if a carrier were to attempt to provide either that all goods should be valued at a fixed sum, independently of their real value, or demand an increased compensation in the form of insurance, disproportioned to the increase of responsibility and risk, the attempt would be one which the law would discountenance and put down. The remedy of the owner would then be found either in summoning the carrier to accept the goods at their real value and subject to a reasonable charge, and suing him for the refusal if he did not, or in delivering them under protest and calling upon the courts for redress in case of loss. But the condition in this case is not open to either of these objections; it does not assume to value all goods at $50, but only those of which the value is not otherwise declared, and there is no evidence or indication that if the true value had been disclosed an unreasonable or excessive sum would have been asked for insurance. It is obviously just that the carrier should be paid in proportion to the service rendered and the risk incurred; that his reward should be higher as the property entrusted to his care is more valuable. The only way this can be effected is by calling on the parties to state what the goods which they forward are worth, fixing an arbitrary value where none is declared and providing that if the true value is greater, an additional compensation shall be paid.

Giving a reasonable interpretation to the contract, this is all that was assumed to be done in the present instance, and we accordingly reduce the verdict to fifty dollars, in pursuance of the authority reserved at the trial, and enter judgment for that amount for the plaintiff.

In the other case—that in the Court of Common Pleas—the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Railroad Company applied for an injunction to restrain the Schuylkill River Passenger Railroad Company from building their road upon certain streets. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Ludlow, and the decision of the case is put on the following ground:—

It is unnecessary to consider many questions presented upon the argument, because in our opinion there is one point upon which we may safely rest our judgment for the present, and which, being decided, settles this controversy. In this, as in most of our city railroad charters, it is provided "that before the said company shall use and occupy the said streets, the consent of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia shall be first obtained, and said consent shall be taken and deemed to have been given if said Councils shall not within thirty days after the passage of this act by ordinance duly passed, signify their disapproval thereof."

We assume the fact to be established by the affidavits and testimony in the cause that the Councils of the city have neither approved nor disapproved within the meaning of the letter of the charter, and we have no proof presented from which we can for a moment infer that Councils had any notice of the passage of this act of Assembly, and the question therefore presents itself whether the silence of Councils is to be interpreted into consent where Councils have no knowledge of the act of Assembly giving to these defendants their chartered rights.

In determining this question, which so far as the rights of the city are concerned is one of great magnitude, it is but fair first to inquire into the duty cast upon the corporators. What have they to do in order to acquire these valuable rights? Says the charter:—"Before said company shall use and occupy the said streets, the consent of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia shall be *first obtained*." Now, the meaning of the word obtained is not doubtful, a lexicographer of established reputation defines it to be "to gain by effort or entreaty;" primarily, therefore, the duty of the company was to ask for that which they desired to have, and having done so, the charter provides for the silence of the City Councils for the "consent shall be taken and deemed to have been given if said Councils shall not within thirty days * * * signify their disapproval thereof."

Assuming, however, that this company was obliged to do nothing, can it be truly affirmed that either an individual or a municipal body can either approve or disapprove of a law of the contents of which the individual or incorporation had no legal or actual knowledge? The solution of this question depends upon whether the law was a public law; or simply a private act of Assembly; in this instance the act confers privileges upon private individuals; is in no way to be considered a public and general law; the courts cannot take judicial notice of it, neither could the City Councils; and it follows as a legitimate consequence, that it cannot be affirmed, that the Councils either approved or disapproved of this charter.

* * * * * * *

We are therefore forced to the conclusion that, until notice of the existence of this act is in some way brought to the knowledge of the City Councils, the defendants have no right to use or occupy the streets specified in the bill of complaint; to hold otherwise would be to declare that, by the passage of any previous act of Assembly, the legitimate power of our city Government is not only paralyzed, but absolutely destroyed.

* * * * * * *

As the defendants declined to suspend action during the pendency of these proceedings, I directed an *ex parte* injunction to issue at the close of the argument, and that injunction will remain in force until the further order of this Court.

Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions—Judges Pierce and Ludlow.—The Court met to-day for the trial of homicide cases, several of which are untried, and some of them for murders committed as far back as 1860.

The case of Frederick Paul, indicted for murder in the killing of John Maloney, at National Guards Hall on the 29th of January, 1866, was called up, and upon motion of Cochran and Cassidy, the prisoner's counsel, continued until the next term, on the ground of the absence of a material witness for the defence.

The Commonwealth vs. William Golcher. The defendant is indicted for the murder of Noah Mick, on the 3d of November, 1860, at a tavern kept by a man named William Simons, corner Second and Dickinson streets. The facts attending the killing were, as Mr. Dwight stated in opening the case for the Commonwealth, few. The parties, it seems, were in Simons' place on the afternoon in question, drinking together, and at first discussing politics. From this they passed to the subject of treating, and thence to that of wrestling.

After talking of these various matters for some time, and becoming warm in their discussion, Mick finally said to the prisoner, "I believe, or I think, you must have a spite against me." To this, Golcher made no reply, and both parties sat quiet for some time, when the deceased arose from his seat and started to leave the bar-room.

THE CASE OF MAGUIRE, ALIAS MITCHELL, FOR THE MURDER OF MAGGIE BAER.

Before the trial of Golcher was begun, the attention of the Court was called by Messrs. Cassidy and Burks, the counsel to the case of William A. Maguire, alias Mitchell, who, in 1864, on the 2d of April, at the Continental Theatre, in a private box, shot and killed a girl named Maggie Baer, with whom he had been living in illicit intercourse. Jealousy was the cause of the act.

Being arrested for the murder, and indicted therefor, the case was at the next succeeding term of the Court called up for trial. On behalf of Maguire, his counsel pleaded insanity as a bar to the trial of the prisoner on the issue, and asked for a jury, as provided by law, to try the question of insanity or no insanity. The evidence having been submitted to the jury, they found the prisoner to be insane. In that condition, he could not, of course, be tried, and the case has rested from that time until now, when his counsel alleging that Maguire has recovered his reason, and being now sane, asks that he be tried.

The application was met by an objection of the District Attorney that, as the case now stands, the Commonwealth had one verdict against it; that he was not satisfied as to the present condition of the prisoner's mind. He thought there should be sure evidence as to the condition of the prisoner's mind submitted. If it should appear that he was sane it would then be proper for the Commonwealth to place him upon trial.

Judge Ludlow stated that he was under the impression that no objection existed to the trial of the case upon the statement of the prisoner's sanity by his counsel.

Judge Pierce thought that in the state of the record, it appearing that by the verdict of a jury the prisoner had been found insane, there should be offered some evidence that he was now of sound mind.

Mr. Cassidy said that he would call up the case to-morrow morning, and would offer evidence to establish to the Court that the prisoner was now of sound mind, and having established this, would ask for an early trial.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

Marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

From the London Times, June 13.

Yesterday morning the Princess Mary, one of the most amiable and popular princesses of the royal family, was married at the village church at Kew to his serene highness Francis Lewis Paul Alexander Prince von Teck, a prince among the nobility of Hungary, and lately an officer in the Austrian service. The ceremony was unattended by any kind of state pageantry or pomp. Except, indeed, for the presence of the illustrious visitors who graced it, it differed in no respect from the ordinary routine of what are termed "marriages in high life."

In the church not the slightest attempt was made at splendor of decoration. The seats, it is true, were rearranged so as to admit of the bridal party passing freely up the little nave; the pavement was covered with scarlet cloth, and some rich couches for the accommodation of the members of the Royal family and the most distinguished guests were sent from St. James' Palace; but this was all. In fact, the little attempt made at display was quite in keeping with the quiet, unostentatious life which the Princess Mary and her august mother have led at Cambridge Cottage, Kew. It was the wish of the Princess that she should be married, as she had been confirmed, in the little parish church, which she has attended so long, and where, among all the poorer members of its congregation, she is idolized for her acts of charity and her generous feeling.

As she desired she was married, as she expressed it herself, "among her own people," and her marriage feast was celebrated in the quiet old-fashioned little red brick villa in which she has lived so long. A very pretty covered way of gaily decorated awning, open at the sides, led from Cambridge cottage to the little ivy-covered porch of St. Anne's. Both sides of this were reserved for the parishioners of Kew, while a large raised platform was erected on the right for those who had special admission to view the little procession. The management of all the arrangements within the church was intrusted to Colonel Home Purves, C. B., and everything was most admirably arranged. There was no crowding, and the benches were well disposed, so that all could find their seats easily, and see perfectly everything that was passing.

No guests were admitted till 10 o'clock, but in a very few minutes after that hour the little nave and aisles were tolerably well filled, and, as is always the case on these occasions, almost entirely by ladies. Indeed, the first gentleman visitor of distinction—Lord Derby—did not arrive till after 11 o'clock. Almost at the same time Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone entered, and then then the tide of eminent personages began to flow in fast. The Duchess d'Aumale, most exquisitely dressed in mauve silk and lace, was conducted to one of the seats for royal visitors at the right of the altar. The Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lady Sefton, Lady Hardwicke, Lord Redesdale, and the Hon. Miss Mitford arrived in rapid succession.

Shortly before 12 o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by the Bishop of Winchester, as Bishop of the Diocese, and followed by the Rev. R. B. Byam, the Vicar of Kew, and the Rev. P. W. Nat, the Curate, entered the church and took their places inside the little altar rails. Almost immediately afterwards the confused noise of cheering from without announced that the Queen had arrived. All rose to receive her, and bowed deeply, as, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Cambridge, she passed slowly up the church and took her seat in the highest chair of state, close on the right of the altar. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, but was attired in the very deepest mourning—mourning so deep, indeed, that not even a speck of white relieved its sombreness. With her Majesty came their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise.

Both the Princesses were dressed in blue silk, trimmed with white, and wore the smallest of small white bonnets, with long gauze veils. The Queen was attended by the Duchess of Wellington (Mistress of the Robes), the Dowager Duchess of Atholl, as Lady in Waiting, who were also in deep mourning. General Sir Thomas Biddulph, with Lord Charles Fitzroy and the Hon. Colonel de Ros, Equerries in Waiting. Until her Majesty had taken her seat all remained standing, and as the visitors resumed their places the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke of Edinburgh, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Dowager Duchess, and the Countess of Macclesfield, in waiting on the Princess of Wales, General Knollys, and Count Danneskjold came up the nave.

At 12 o'clock the bride came in, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Cambridge, and followed by her bridal suite. The princess walked with all the stately grace which may be almost said to be peculiar to herself, and her fine, kindly, genial face shone with smiles as she acknowledged the deep reverences of her personal friends on both sides of the nave. She was dressed entirely in white satin, trimmed with lace, which was looped up with bouquets of orange flowers and myrtle. The body of the dress was high and square, and the lace vail, depending from a wreath of orange blossoms, almost formed a train behind her.

The four bridesmaids in attendance were Lady Georgiana Susan Hamilton, fifth daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn, K. G.; Lady Cornelia Henrietta Maria Churchill, eldest daughter of the Duke of Marlborough; Lady Cecilia Maria Charlotte Molyneux, only daughter of Lady Sefton; and Lady Agneta Harriet Yorke, youngest daughter of Lord Hardwick. Colonel Clifton and Lady Arabella Bannerman closed the procession.

The bridesmaids dresses were of white tarletan over blue silk. They were trimmed with sashes of cornflowers, and from the very small bonnets which they wore, hung veils of tulle almost as long as that of the bride herself. As soon as the royal party had taken up their positions at the altar, the beautiful hymn, No. 213, by Dr. Gauntlett, was sung by the choir, and at its conclusion the marriage ceremony was begun by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Of this portion of the day's proceedings it is not necessary to say anything except that the bridegroom's responses were uttered in a low voice and a strong foreign accent.

The bride, however, though in a very general tone, spoke clearly and distinctly, and her words were audible in all parts of the little building. The Bishop of Winchester read the last prayer of the service, at the conclusion of which her Majesty rose from her seat and kissed the new bride with the most earnest heartiness. Still more enthusiastic were the embraces with which the Princes of Wales and the Princess Helena received her. The bridegroom, too, was congratulated by all the members of the Royal family, who, after her Majesty came forward in turn to shake hands with him and wish him every happiness.

The whole party then left the church in a very long procession, the bride and bridegroom, of course, leading, the Queen and the Duke of Cambridge following immediately behind them. As they returned along the covered way to Cambridge cottage the children of the parish schools strewed the path thickly with beautiful spring flowers. There was no ringing of joy-bells, and for the best of all reasons—that St. Anne's steeple boasts of only one bell, and that a very little one. By express desire, Mendelssohn's Wedding March, which was to have been played as the procession left the church, was omitted. At Cambridge cottage a *dejeuner* was laid in two rooms. The tables were handsomely decorated, and as usual, on a *buffet* were exhibited the wedding presents, which were numerous, beautiful, and very costly.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 25

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$2000 Pa 5s.........98	100 sh Reading.....c 54¼
$900 Phil 6s, new....97	6 sh do..........54¼
100 sh N Y & Mid..b5 4¼	20 sh do..........54¼
100 sh Sch Nav s5wn 26¾	500 sh Ocean.........6¼
38 sh Penn R.........55	100 sh do......s80 6¼
SECOND	BOARD
400 sh St Nch Cl.....2·69	500 sh Ocean.........6¼
100 sh do.........2·69	10 sh Penn R.........55
100 sh N Pa R.........39	5 sh 2d & 3d.........88½
100 sh Cat pf...s5wn 25¼	

HARRY B. McCALLA, HATTER, informs his numerous friends and customers that have not yet been deceived by the new occupants of the store he established in Chesnut street, above Eighth, that he is in no way connected with it, notwithstanding their numerous misrepresentations to that effect, to sell to his customers, but that he can be found at C. McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office, where he can offer them better bargains and larger stock to select from.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain.

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats, at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLESale prices. Biggest assortment in this town, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

HARRY B. McCALLA RETURNS HIS sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers who have followed him from Chesnut, above Eighth (of which he had sole charge from 1859), to the NEW STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street and informs them that he can now sell them Hats and Caps 25 per cent less than heretofore. Don't forget the Number, 613. 6 13

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
RETAIL AT WHOSESALE PRICES.
BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,
Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements,
At Wholesale Prices.
6 20 wfm2m5p]
Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S,
6 1 1m No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada.

FREEMAN & CO.
REED'S NEW BLOCK,
Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats,	75 to $2·50
Sea-Side Hats,	75 to $2·50
Mackinaw Hats,	87 to $2·00
Derby Hats,	87 to $2·00
May Queen Hats,	$1·00 to $2·50
Gipsy Hat,	$1·00 to $2·00

Also, 500 NEW FANCHON BONNETS, all just received from the Factory, which we offer for $1·00 each.

The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS in the city can be found at our CORNER STORE, which we offer at reduced prices. [6 16 1mrp

FREEMAN & CO.,
Eighth and Vine Streets.

FINANCE, FRAUDS, AND FAILURES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE BUBBLES OF FINANCE."

Amongst ordinary Englishmen, how many were there five years ago who attached any definite meaning to the word "finance," or in conversation ever used the verb "to finance?" We had all read of the Minister of Finance in continental countries, and shortly after the great mutiny, British India was not a little puzzled at hearing that the late Mr. Wilson had been appointed "Finance Minister" for our Eastern Empire. The office of the former we know was analogous to that of our own Chancellor of the Exchequer; and we lamented the death of the latter, who so quickly met in the East the fate of seven out of every ten Europeans who go late in life to that land of the sun. But the substantive "finance" was rarely, and the verb "to finance" never, made use of. Not even within the precincts of the city did any man of business apply to the work of banking, discounting, lending, or borrowing, the terms, "Finance," or "to Finance." There were then, as now, bankers in Lombard street, and for those who had good security to offer, it was never difficult to obtain aid in pecuniary difficulty. If a merchant wanted money, he used to take to his bankers the bills of exchange which he held, and which had been accepted by firms of respectability in consequence of merchandise sold or conveyed to their care for sale, and these documents, if deemed "good," the banker discounted at the current rate of the day. Thus the merchant obtained money he required, whilst, in return for what he had disbursed, the banker held legal available security, for the payment of which two, three, or more firms were responsible, and for which, if he wished to exchange for current money, he, the banker, could always do so by what is called re-discounting. In the same way country gentlemen, landed proprietors, householders, or others who had security to offer, could always get advances at a reasonable rate of interest, by depositing with their bankers equivalent security for the sum they required.

Nor was it only those who had substantial securities to place at their bankers' that could obtain advances or loans. If Captain Heavy of the "Bays" wanted a couple of hundreds or so to pull him through the Epsom week, what more natural than that he should get his friend De Saurey of the Guards to write his name across a piece of stamped paper, and with this document he should repair to Mr. Leverson and get him to "do" the bill, paying for the "accommodation" at the rate of between 60 and 100 per cent. per annum? Nor could the transaction be deemed altogether illegitimate, although it was certainly irregular. It was of vital importance to Heavy that he should get money somehow, else how could he meet his engagements at Tattersall's, or pay his brother plungers at the Rag what he had lost to them? Heavy has nothing that could be called "capital," beyond his two chargers, his uniform, a gold watch, chain, rings, and scarf-pins, in addition to a plentiful, but mostly unpaid, wardrobe of clothes. It is true that his father allows him £500 a year; but he owes Poole alone half a year's income, and his "paper" is by no means unknown to the money-lending fraternity of London, Aldershot, and Dublin. Leverson knows this, and is equally aware that—beyond a yearly increasing crop of debt—Lieutenant and Captain the Hon. Arthur de Saurey, of the Coldstreams, the acceptor of the bill, has no property whatever. But Leverson trusts to the chapter of accidents, and for the chance of an immense profit is ready to run the risk of an entire loss. The friends and relations of Heavy would not allow that foolish dragoon to be ruined for want of so small a sum. And even if his relatives fail altogether, is not De Saurey the younger son of an earl, and surely his lordship would never see his offspring reduced to go through the Bankruptcy Court? Such is the train of reasoning of Mr. Leverson.

We have written of all these money dealings in the past tense, not because similar transactions are unknown at the present time, but because very few years ago there were, as a general rule, no other kinds of monetary business practised amongst us. Unfortunately for the pockets and the prospects of many thousand Englishmen, it is now otherwise. It was an evil day for this country when the word "finance," and the undertakings known as "Finance Companies," became known in this country; and the mania of attempting to make paper represent money without money's worth being given in exchange seized upon so many persons of all classes and callings throughout the land. Ever since, failures in trade have been more frequent; and as the facilities of obtaining money for what represented nothing became more common, frauds, in the general race for wealth, gradually came to be looked on as far less iniquitous than formerly. In fact, the introducing of "financing" amongst us has been one of the most serious evils which ever afflicted our commercial world. It began by calling into existence a race of men formerly unknown in business, and now called "promoters of companies;" and it has gradually brought about the failures and panic which were witnessed in the city on Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 11th of May. The era of "finance" and "financing" in England found our commerce flourishing, and confidence between men of business as great as it had ever been in the history of trade. It has ended; for, let us hope that we have, at any rate, seen the beginning of the end of the system in this country, by leaving our monetary dealings branded as gambling, and by spreading the curse of mutual distrust amongst all our trading classes. But to illustrate our meaning we will relate some facts which happened within our own experience.

Rather more than two years ago, one of the many financial companies which at that time were daily springing into existence, was "brought out." The "promoters" of the concern were three in number. One was a solicitor without business, but who had not long before had to take refuge from his debts under the doors of the court in Basinghall street. The second was a Scotchman, who had never been possessed of capital, or land, or business, but had been a traveller for a Dundee or Glasgow firm, and had lately settled in London, taking a small office in the city and calling himself a commission agent. The third was a naval officer on half-pay, whose modest pension barely served to keep down the interest of his debts, and who had managed to live in London for many years by the renewal of small bills at three months, by touting for money-lenders, and finding wealthy victims for bill discounters. The first time these three worthies met to discuss the prospectus of their proposed scheme, it was at the office of the Caledonian "commission agent," and having ordered a luncheon of beef-steaks and "cooper" from a neighboring tavern, found, after they had discussed the meal, that the means of paying for it could not be raised among the three. The lad who brought them the repast said he "had master's orders not to leave without the money;" and so the half-pay lieutenant, under pretense of "seeing whether a friend in the next office had any silver by him," went out and pawned for five shillings a silk umbrella which he had the day before obtained on credit from a West End shop. Yet not only did these individuals manage to "float" a financial undertaking, which had a subscribed capital of one million, a very influential direction, and whose shares "came out" at three to four premium; but they also managed to divide among them no less than £10,000 of promotion money, their only regret being that they had not asked and obtained twenty.

But how, it will be asked, could men without means contrive to meet the ordinary expenses of starting a public company, to say nothing of getting men of position and means to lend their names as directors of a concern the promoters of which were mere adventurers? To all save those acquainted with the inward life of "business" London, it would seem more than improbable that three individuals, equally bankrupt in character and purse, should be able to obtain the amount of credit requisite to start an undertaking which was to begin business with as large a capital as Rothschild or Baring can command.

But the story is not the less true for all that. In the days of which we write—the end of 1863 and the first few months of 1864—men of all classes were so eager to be "on some good thing," so afraid that others should pass them in the race for riches, that they were willing, nay anxious, to lend their names to anything and everything that held out the most remote chance of gaining money. When the half pay lieutenant had induced an old brother officer who could write baronet after his name to become one of the directors, the Scotch "commission agent" had got the consent of a fellow-countryman, who had once belonged to a respectable Glasgow firm, to do the same, and the insolvent attorney had managed to swell the list by a so-called "captain" belonging to a good club, the battle was more than half won. It is true that each and every one of these "directors" had not only received written guarantees from the "promoters" that they would not be held liable for any of the preliminary expenses of starting the company, but were also to be paid, or promised large sums in paid-up shares of the concern, before they would consent that their names should be published in the direction of the undertaking. Thus fraud was, from the very outset, perpetrated upon the intending shareholders of the concern. When Mr. A, B, or C, of the outside world, applied for shares in a new company, he did so on the faith that some persons, whose names he saw on the direction, had really a *bona fide* stake in the company's undertaking, instead of which they had not only risked nothing whatever, but had really been paid for patronizing that by which they could lose little or nothing. What was this but the obtaining money under false pretenses? The finance company of which we write was not more dishonest in this respect than its neighbors. We believe, if the true history of the most "respectable" of the finance companies could be made public, it would be found that the instances in which directors had duly qualified themselves for their posts by subscribing and really paying for a certain number of shares in hard cash were few indeed. In the concern in question there were, when the direction was completed, eleven gentlemen who had accepted seats at the board. They were each obliged, by the articles of association, to hold at least fifty shares, but of the eleven not one had paid for a single share, and of the great majority it might have been said with truth, their means were—means of payment being investigated—much more "limited" than the liabilities of the shareholders.

Still, it will be argued, there must be certain considerable expenses in the bringing out a new company, which have to be met with cash, and how could this be done by men utterly penniless? To the brave all things are possible, more particularly in London. In the case of which we write, temporary offices were hired, and what little furniture was necessary procured on the chance of being paid for at some future day, or given back should the concern not "float." The most serious expense was the advertising. The prospectus of new joint-stock companies are necessarily long. We have before us the prospectus of the finance company of which we write, and it takes up very nearly a column of the *Times*. The expense of each such advertisement cannot be less than twenty or twenty-five pounds. And when that has to be inserted for a fortnight in all the list of daily, to say nothing of the weekly and provincial papers, the sum required must be something considerable.

Then newspapers do not give credit. To advertise is to pay down hard cash, and "no money, no advertisement," is a standing rule at all the newspaper offices in London.

But even in this matter the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb; in London, there are such persons as "advertising agents," whose business it is to act as sort of middle men between the public who want to advertise and the newspapers that want advertisements, receiving a small commission from the former. In ordinary times and circumstances these persons merely act in the ordinary way of their calling. But in the days of which we write, there were some of them who added to their business a speculative trade, which they generally found pretty profitable. They undertook to advertise embryo companies in the public papers, and to pay all expenses of such advertisements on the following very simple conditions. If the undertaking flourished—if the public came forward, took shares, and the directors were able to "proceed to an allotment" of the same—the advertising agent was to receive, in consequence of the risk he had run, double the amount—cent. per cent.—of his bill, no matter how much the total might be. The risk he ran was, that the company, in promoter's slang, "did not float." If this happened, all that the advertising agent had laid out was lost. Thus it was that those who brought out the company of which we write found means to make the golden hopes which their undertaking held out known to the public. Here, too, as in many hundreds of instances, it may be noted that the frauds upon the shareholders, commenced from the very first. For every pound that had been really expended in the expenses of advertising, the unfortunate shareholders had to pay forty shillings when they took possession of their property. In some few instances—but rarely—the directors had the courage to insist that the advertising expenses should be paid by the promoters out of the promotion money. This was, however, exceptional, and in most cases the double expense had to be borne by those who were not parties to the bargain, and were ignorant that the charge had ever been made or paid.

To follow out step by step the history of a joint stock company, through every stage, is not necessary for our purpose; so long as the rage for this kind of investment lasted, the history of these undertakings has been very much the same.

During the company mania it was almost invariably these investments of which the public understood least that were most sought after, namely, the shares of the finance companies; and this brings us back to our original question as to what the operations of a finance company really were, and how it was that during their palmy days they were able to announce such large dividends.

Let us imagine "The Universal Finance and Comprehensive Credit Company Limited," fairly launched. The promoters, or nurses, are dismissed, after having pocked their cheques; and as amongst the directors there are four or five gentlemen—say one-third of their number—of fair standing, and against whose commercial character nothing is known, the undertaking may now look out for business. The capital of the company is one million, divided into 50,000 shares of £20 each. But when we come to read a little lower down in the prospectus, we find that only "one-half of these shares are to be issued for the present." Here, then, at one blow, is the real capital reduced from £1,000,000 to £500,000. A little further on and we find that it is only intended to call up, for the present" £5 per share, so that the actual *bona fide* paid-up capital of the company will not amount to more than £125,000, that is, 25,000 shares with £5 paid up—minus of course the balances due by those who cannot pay their calls, and of the directors' shares, upon which nothing whatever has been paid. Still there is the nominal paid up capital of £5 per share, and on this we find—or we did find before the bubble burst—finance companies paying dividends of one, two, three, or four pounds per share, or at the rate of 20, 30, 40, or 50 per cent. per annum; nay, if we are not mistaken, there was an undertaking of this kind that for one half year declared a dividend at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum. No wonder that for a time people went mad after this new method of acquiring riches at a blow. Buy shares, invest in one of the new fashioned undertakings, and for every five-pound note sown there was reaped at the half-yearly harvests a like sum, or perhaps even more. But, how?—This was the question which every one asked. How came it that old flourishing joint-stock banks, with wary managers, could not make more than 8, 10, or 14 per cent., in the most favorable times, and that these new "finance" undertakings at the very first starting used to declare—yes, and to pay—dividends at double, treble, and even ten times those rates? Surely it were better for every one to sell or dispose of every share they had in the world in old affairs and invest their all in a better, because a quicker mode of making money.

Here let us digress for a moment in order to glance at two subjects for congratulation that there are connected with the "finance" company mania. The one is, that the bubble has burst so comparatively early in its career. Had it been otherwise—had the general public got so accustomed to the name and system of the scheme as to invest more largely in their shares, the ruin brought about would have crushed forever hundreds or thousands of poor men, instead of only partially injuring a few hundreds of comparatively wealthy individuals. The faith in these new institutions has been very fervent, but it has by no means been general. The belief in their stability has been confined mostly to city men, who ought to have known better, and has hardly been shared in at all by country gentlemen, or by that numerous body of the middle classes who have a fixed but small income to live upon. Sensational leading articles to the contrary notwithstanding, the immense majority of Englishmen are careful of their means, and not over credulous with respect to new undertakings. Had the finance companies lasted longer it would have been far otherwise, and as many more would have invested their little all in these companies a year or two hence, so when the crash came the ruin would have been far more general than it is now.

The second reason for congratulation in our late monetary troubles, is that the working classes in England have entirely held aloof from any speculations in these undertakings. Neither individually nor collectively has there been any buying of shares amongst the artisans of London, or any of our large towns, in investments which their own rough common sense told them held out promises far too bright to be real. Had the mania taken amongst them—had the workingmen of England been induced by golden promises to believe in the new gospel of immense profits upon outlays of small capital, who can tell what the results would have been when the bitter fruit of failure had to be eaten? If the many thousand associations of "Odd Fellows," "Foresters," and "Friendly Societies," had invested their funds in these concerns, Mr. Tidd Pratt would have needed no small amount of extra help to get through the additional work of his office. No; amidst the general feeling of regret for the misfortune of so many individuals who have been led into buying at a high price shares which they can hardly get rid of now upon any terms, we have good reasons to be thankful that the working-classes of this country were not tempted by large dividends to risk their money in such straw-built edifices.

But it is—or rather it was—on paper and not on straw that these finance palaces were founded, and by the same material they were built up. Once fairly started at work, it was the directors' business to find out how, where, and by what means the largest returns could be made, and the following is but a specimen of the many ways by which they worked the oracle.

A railway contractor finds that he is in want of funds with which to conclude the contracts. On application to the company to which the intended line belongs, he meets with a frank avowal that, what between fair expenses, surveying fees, engineers' charges, and other outlays, their balance with their bankers is in a state of collapse. What is to be done? To go on without money is impossible—to declare his inability to proceed is bankruptcy and ruin. In place of hard cash, will the directors give him a certain amount in debentures or paid-up shares upon the future line? Of course they will, and are delighted to do so. In other words they virtually discount the future problematical profits of a line not yet made, or, at any rate, not finished. It is as if a young man newly appointed to a commission in the army should pay for his outfit by bills which would fall due when he shall become a captain in the service.

But anything is better than to stop the works of the railway. To place debentures bearing four, five, or even six per cent., and which are only payable after a term of years, with the general public, is an impossibility. What man outside of Bedlam would dream of investing in such securities with Consols at eighty-eight and finance companies paying forty per cent.? But these securities serve the purpose of the contractor, who has undertaken far more more than his capital justified him in doing, and his employers are equally pleased to pay him on these terms. But of what use are these debentures to a man whose chief outlay is the weekly wages he has to pay? Navvies, even if they could be made to understand the nature of such securities, could hardly be induced to take them in lieu of their weekly wages. But the contractor has no intention of making any attempt to palm off the paper he holds upon the rough giants he employs. With, say, £50,000 of these debentures in his hand, he betakes himself to the "Universal Finance and Comprehensive Credit Company, Limited," and after one or two interviews with the general manager, his pecuniary arrangements are completed. By depositing these bedentures for £50,000 with the "Universal Finance," he obtains the acceptances of that company to sundry small bills drawn in sums of perhaps £500 each, and amounting to a total perhaps of £30,000, thus leaving a margin on the security of £20,000.

For these bills, which are drawn by himself and accepted by the "Universal Finance," he has to pay at the rate of from fifteen to thirty per cent. by way of commission. If he is well to do in the world the company would make him pay the smaller, if needy, the latter sum. The bills are drawn at three months, and as the "Universal Finance and Comprehensive Credit Company, Limited" enjoy good credit in the city, what banker could refuse to discount them? Of course the paper is "good," quite good, and so the contractor gets it discounted at once, and placing the proceeds to the credit of his account with his own banker, obtains the credit of being a wealthy man. But three months is not a long time to wait, particularly when the end of that time is noted by the date upon stamped paper, as many of us know to our cost, or have known at some period or other. In three months' time "The Universal" will have to meet their bills, and with their small capital of but £5 paid upon each of the 25,000 shares that were issued, where is the money to come from, for our contractor is by no means the only party with whom "The Universal" does business of this kind? This small difficulty is, however, easy of solution. With a little more stamped paper, and a pen and ink, fresh bills are drawn out, discounted, and the old ones taken up. By the initiated this process is called renewing bills; and, according to the agreement of "The Universal" with the contractor, that institution is obliged to renew these little documents over a certain number of years. But what say the bankers to whom acceptances, bearing the same names, are offered again and again for discount? In the first place a judicious distribution of these documents is made—no monopoly of favors being conferred upon any one bank. If the first set of bills are discounted, say by "The London Joint Stock Bank," the second, with which they are to be taken up, will be sent to "The London and Westminster," or to Paris, Bristol, Liverpool—anywhere. What would, what could, Messrs. Blount, or Mallett Freres, or Hottinguer, of the first of those towns, Messrs. Bailie & Co., or Stuckey & Co., of the second, or Barned & Co., or "The Consolidated Bank" at the third, know of the acceptances which the contractor had previously discounted, and which he now wants to take up? The bills appear perfectly good; "The Universal" is believed to be good for almost any amount; and it is all in the way of business that a great railway contractor should have these bills to offer. Therefore the second set are discounted, the first set taken up. So long as the commercial barometer stands at "set fair," the process is easy and pleasant, if not profitable, to the contractor; at any rate it keeps him always in funds, which, with the "go-ahead" class of business men, seems all that is required to insure prosperity in their undertakings. How the machinery would act if the same barometer marked "change," or what would be the results if it fell to "stormy," we shall see presently; but let us first take a glance as to how the bargain we have detailed would work in the interests of that much-enduring body, the shareholders, of "The Universal Finance and Comprehensive Credit Company, Limited."

Directors of public companies invariably and naturally place the best construction possible upon their own acts. If the gentlemen who rule the affairs of "The Universal Finance" had laid before the shareholders an account of this transaction with the railway contractor, they would no doubt call attention to the great safety as well as the large profits of the bargain. On deposit of £50,000 "securities"—they do not say *what* securities, for that would be a betrayal of confidence, and secrets like this are held inviolable until the day for a general smash arrives—they have advanced £30,000 in bills, for which they have charged 10 per cent. per annum interest, and 20 per cent. commission. Thus, with a margin of 40 per cent. in case of fluctuations in these "securities," they get 20 per cent. for the use of their name, and not a shilling paid out, *the whole of the paid-up capital of the company being still in the hands of their bankers.* The last words we have put in italics, for they are, or used to be, very generally used by finance company directors, and were always sure to make an immense impression upon the shareholders, particularly such amongst them as were not business men. With perhaps a hundred, thirty, or forty similar transactions in the course of the six months, what wonder if the half-yearly dividend of the company was immense, if the shares rose in value, and if the outside world—including the great majority of the shareholders—felt convinced that, here in the city of London, a new Eldorado had been discovered, in which money could command thirty or forty per cent., and still be retained in the strong box of its owner. "How can we ever go wrong?" said a lady shareholder in one of the finance companies to the present writer, "when by our banker's own books the whole of our capital is still in his hands, with the exception of a few thousands, and yet we are getting interest at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum for our money?" It is greatly to be feared that our friend—like many others of the innocent shareholding class—did not fully understand the meaning of the word "liabilities."

And now let us glance at the other side of the picture, with respect to this bargain with our railway contractor. It is true that the "Universal Finance and Comprehensive Credit Company, Limited," have upon securities of £50,000 value only advanced £30,000; but what is the real nature of such paper? of what use would it be if required to be converted into cash in order to meet liabilities? Of none whatever. The debentures have four, five, or more years to run; the very line on which they are to form a mortgage is only partially constructed, and will not be at work for a long time. The contractor may fail—such an event is by no means uncommon amongst men of his class and calling—and where will be the money with which the "Universal" would have to meet its engagements? With perhaps a hundred or two such transactions of the kind on their books, of what use would be the £125,000 (25,000 shares, with £5 paid on each) of paid-up capital? It may be said that a call could be made, £15 per share being still payable on each share. But that is what all directors would avoid, and do avoid, until the very last moment—a call, no matter of how small an amount, being certain to send down the shares in the market, and put all the shareholders in the very worst possible humor. There are no pleasant half-yearly meetings when a call has to be made, for the very reason that more than half the shareholders have not the means with which to pay the call, and are obliged to sell out at a loss.

Or, take for instance what we have witnessed in the City during the last few weeks. Money gets dear; rumors of companies getting "shaky" are afloat; bankers look shy at paper which they formerly took freely; it is impossible to get any but the best bills "done" on almost any terms; to obtain money with which to keep up the renewing game is out of the question; contractors fail, and the value of debentures as securities is shown to be *nil*; the panic increases; one or two large houses "go," and, for a time, anything like business is at an end, and credit, even to good houses, is suspended. Then comes the fall of joint stock concerns; the ruin of shareholders; the angry meetings; the threatening with Guildhall, and criminal indictments; and all the commercial panic and confusion through which we have just passed.

But although we have taken an advance made to a railway contractor as an instance of the business done by finance companies, our readers must not think that all contractors are men of straw, or that the instance we have adduced is one by any means extraordinary. There are many of this class who can, and do pay their way with as much regularity as any men in the kingdom; and the difficulties with which a number of them have to contend, are, in most instances, brought about by the mismanagement of those who employ them. Various and wonderful are the proposals for "business" which are put before a finance company, and more extraordinary still are the engagements which some of these undertakings enter into. We cannot wonder at this, when we consider the numerous companies that exist, and the immense competition. Nor is this all. It is well known in the city that the business of "financing"—or of granting credits with paper for long periods, upon securities which will not be paid until some distant day—is one which is nominally so profitable that many establishments, constituted for perfectly different purposes, have taken to it. This increases the existing competition, and increases also the facilities which men of no means have of obtaining "accommodation" for their speculative schemes.

It will hardly be believed what extraordinary proposals are brought before finance companies with requests for assistance, and often upon security which a child would condemn as utterly worthless. But still more wonderful are some of the proposals which have been entertained, and are now, or were quite recently, working out their own destruction and the loss of the shareholders under the auspices of some of the financial companies. To obtain advances, by bills of course—with which to build cities in South America—the security offered being mortgages on whole streets yet to be built, upon ground which is still a virgin forest—was once proposed to one of the finance companies in London, and at a board meeting, at which there were nine directors present, the scheme was only rejected by a majority of one. On another occasion, by the board of another company, a proposal to borrow—by acceptances as in the former case—one hundred thousand pounds, with which to cut down in the far north of Sweden vast quantities of timber and import the same to Liverpool (the security offered being a large forest, from which the wood was to be cut), was accepted, but the resolution was not confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the directors. The chief reason for the more prudent action being that no one could find the forest upon any known map of Europe; and even if found, the name was such as no one in the office could pronounce. A third proposition—the promoters of which very nearly obtained the acceptances they asked for—brought before a finance company, was to build warehouses at a certain seaport in the south of Europe. By mere accident the plans of the buildings, together with the site on which they were to stand, were shown to a gentleman unconnected with the company, but who happened to be well acquainted with the town which was to be thus highly favored. From what he said, an English architect was sent to visit the place, when it was found that excellent capacious warehouses had been erected about five years previously on this very spot, and that no one in the place ever dreamt of building others. And if it were allowable to give names of persons and places in a magazine article, how astonished would many worthy shareholders be at the extraordinary schemes which their money—or rather their credit—has helped to "finance" over difficulties. Mines, railways, coffee and tea plantations, timber estates, fisheries, loans on unheard of lands to unheard-of people, the building of detached and semi-detached villas in "genteel" suburban districts by insolvent builders; the "bringing out"—which means acting as the "promoters"—of companies more visionary than the wildest dreams of bankrupt schemers could imagine—are but a few of the uses to which the credit of finance companies has been applied during the last two years. Anything, everything, to make money—if possible by fair means—but in any case to make, or rather seem to make, large dividends to parade before the shareholders.

If any one thinks that we have at all exaggerated the combined evils of Finance and Fraud, let him turn to the *Times* of Tuesday, the 15th of May, and in the parliamentary report of the previous evening, read what Lord Redesdale said respecting the unscrupulous practices by which railway schemes are worked up, and the way in which contractors and finance companies involve the shareholders in enormous liabilities in return for "accommodation." Amongst others, his lordship instanced the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway Company. The proposed capital of the concern was £300,000; and of this only £29,000 was ever subscribed. But to increase their funds the directors had raised £158,780 by preference shares, £60,355 by debentures, and £733,833 on Lloyd's bonds, making a total capital of £981,966 for the construction of a line of railway for which £300,000 only had been proposed in the bill and allowed by Parliament. The question will naturally arise, as to what became of the balance of the money raised, and secondly, how will the subscribers to the original £29,000 feel at being thus swamped by the increased capital? Were these gentlemen consenting parties to the drowning of their own property, or had the directors the power to make ducks and drakes of their money? Another example as to how the property of shareholders was played with by directors, was on the same occasion brought forward by his lordship. He stated that during the past year the contractors for the city extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway went to the Credit Mobilier Finance Company for a million sterling, which they obtained on the following terms:—For every £21 advanced there was given £40 of fully paid-up stock, thus paying £19 for every £21. "It was in effect," said his lordship, "paying £522,200—sacrificing that amount at once and forever—in order to get £577,500." For the benefit of the uninitiated, it may perhaps be as well to explain that the "£40 fully paid up stock" being given for £21 advanced, was a transaction precisely similar to that one by which Captain Heavy would give Mr. Leverson his bill for £40 on condition of the latter advancing him £21, a piece of business which we believe the most foolish dragoon or spendthrift guardsman that ever "got up behind" stamped paper would refuse to transact, although as trading on his own credit he would be perfectly justified in doing that which the directors of a joint stock company are by no means at liberty to do with the credit of others.

Is it, then, any wonder if, with the state of commercial morality of the present day, failures follow, as a matter of course, upon the "finance" and frauds which we have endeavored to depict? Go where you will, in business parts, or meet who you like of business men, it is—and has been for the last three years—the same story and the same lament. Dishonesty, untruth, and what may, in plain English, be termed mercantile swindling within the limits of the law, exist on all sides and on every quarter. There is everywhere such a keen contest for wealth, such a determination on the part of those who have no means to hold their own in trade with those who have capital, that ten thousand doors are open for every one who chooses to pass out of the old track which men used to term honesty. That there are honorable, honest men left still amongst our merchants, is but an assertion which cannot be denied; but it quite as certain that these are outnumbered a hundred to one by mere adventurers, who, like the finance companies which have helped so greatly to exalt this class with a £5 paid-up capital, do business, accept bills, and trade where and how they can for their hundreds of thousands. The present writer could point out an instance—one amongst many—of a North-countryman who, eighteen months ago, came to London (just after having failed in Scotland) with barely money enough to pay for a third-class railway ticket, and who for many weeks after his arrival in this metropolis used to live by begging half crowns from the few acquaintances he had in town. This man never had, and never will have, any capital whatever, save a large stock of impudence. But to-day he has an office in the city, two clerks at work under him, and passes many thousands of pounds' worth of bills into his bankers—and gets cash in return—every week of his life. When such a state of things can exist, and when all men know, not only that it exists, but that it is the rule and not the exception, what wonder if, when the slightest panic arises in the money market, every one takes fright, and by the confusion which they cause increase a hundred-fold the number of commercial disasters. This is a state of affairs which we shall see yet worse instead of better, until by the force of events there shall arise a whirlwind in the mercantile atmosphere which will so purify the air that it will be impossible for either companies or individuals to trade upon imaginary capital; and then borrowing upon bills, which are nothing more than so much "accommodation" paper, will become a moral impossibility. For some time past it has been only those who have no solid foundation for their business that really launch out. They "finance," and commit what are really frauds, as long as they can; and when those mines can no longer be worked, they fail. There is a strong feeling amongst the firms that have something to lose that things must be worse before they are better, and that we shall yet see a far more universal shipwreck in the mercantile world than anything we have hitherto witnessed. The present systematic over-trading, and the facilities by which the merest adventurer can obtain money or money's worth, if he likes to pay for it, can only have one result; and until that general overturning takes place, the commerce of the country, both export and import, as well as banking and monetary, must be a business of so much risk, that those only who have little or nothing to lose will engage in it to any extent. As the late panic took no one by surprise, so now every one is looking forward to a coming day the final result of which will be to strip "duffer" firms and make-believe companies of that pretense of capital which enables them to cause so much disaster and ruin to trade. With the collapse of the "finance" companies' system we shall hear less of frauds and failures; and although our commerce may be more limited, it will be infinitely sounder than at present. Nor will any one who does not belong to the mercantile adventurer class looks back with regret to the days when these large "accommodation" shops were in the full swing of business, and when, as at present, every man who is able to buy bill-stamps can write himself down a merchant.—*Temple Bar for June.*

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM G. PERRY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

HAS REMOVED FROM

S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE,

TO 5 25 tmwlm

No. 728 ARCH STREET.

FINE STATIONERY, OF THE BEST Quality.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

ARNOLD'S INK, FABER'S PENCILS, AND Gillott's Steel Pens, all genuine, sold by
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

BLANK BOOKS IN LARGE VARIETY, of my own manufacture.
SELLING AT LOWEST CASH RATES.
W. G. PERRY,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

ENVELOPES, LETTER, CAP, AND BILL Paper,
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

GOLD PENS, NATIONAL BANK PENS, Perry's fine Steel Pens, Etc.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
5 26 tmwlm Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2$

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

8 26$ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11 smth$rp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20$ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Cabin Passage $15.00
Deck Passage $8.00

The Steamship
"TONAWANDA,"
Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.

Freight taken for Charleston S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.

No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.
S. & J. M. FLANAGAN,
No 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS .... $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE $30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 $rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24$ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK G. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 7 21

WILD OATS.

The following words from *Macmillan's Magazine* are attributed to Miss Muloch:—

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green,
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen,
Then fly for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away;
Your love must have its course, lad,
And every dog his day.

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the trees are brown,
And all the sport is stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down,
Creep home and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among—
God grant you find a face there
You loved when you were young.

LETTER FROM PITTSBURG.

Hasty Notes of Travel, Fishing, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PITTSBURG, June 16.

A word more from Pittsburg, from whence the first letter was sent you. The writer has no puffs for any concern, as he pays his own bills, but will say of Pittsburg, for the benefit of travellers, that its Union Railway Hotel, in the new depot buildings, is as good a place to stop at as the most particular could wish. It is complete in everything. One of its pleasantest features is that the cars run the weary, dusty traveller right into it, or nearly so, and he has only to walk up stairs, and be at home. The bill of fare is ample and first-rate. But did you ever see a person eat everything on a full bill by course? I believe we did here. He was a ruddy-faced Irish gentleman—evidently a priest—with a genial, intellectual look—not a glutton, but a gentleman, likely, as before said, and probably a scholar; but if anybody could be said to have a heavenly relish for good "vittels," and a godlike power of digestion, he must be the man. After going through the abundant viands, this was his cheerful order for dessert:—"Waiter, bring me a piece of apple pie, a piece of lemon pie, a piece of currant pie, a piece of berry pie, some strawberries and ice cream, and some pound cake." The waiter turned to go for them. "Hold on," he added, "bring me a piece of cheese, and—some filberts." His splendid teeth closed on the last filbert with an appetizing snap, such as you may have seen in a sheep eating beans.

Away we go over the Fort Wayne road. Spring grains, grasses, corn vegetables, and fruits, all promising, though backward. Abundant rains recently all through the West. Some good fields of winter grain, but many poor ones.

This party reached the "ladies' car," and have, personally, no ground of complaint, but the institution is objectionable as generally managed, and some change ought to be insisted on by the traveling public. It is well to have a nice car or two where ladies can always find seats, and gentlemen, too, when there are any seats vacant; but to lock it up, and have the brakesman let in none but showy females and dandy squirts, with now and then some ponderous gentleman with a gold-headed cane, is not the correct thing. No road can carry out the plan of devoting the car exclusively to ladies and their gentlemen companions.

The employes will let in others, and the brakesman in charge—possibly the conductor—is apt to admit those who wear the best clothes. It would, of course, be absurb to suppose they would take any money, for the rich old farmers and other solid men in plain clothes are usually found in the common cars, sitting in pairs; while the fops, whose wallets are stuffed with more tailors' and laundresses' bills than greenbacks, are in the ladies' car, each stretched out on a seat by himself. I have even met one on this trip who claimed two seats—one for each end of him.

Coming near Chicago, our train ran into a horrid stench, created, it is said, by the offal from the city. It settles or rises like a cloud along the road for nearly a mile. As we were warned of it by passengers who had been there before, it can't be a temporary nuisance. Chicago can't afford to let it remain, however. If she don't make "different arrangements," and that soon, the fate of Sodom may overtake her.

WILMOT, Wis.—Here we are, under the paternal roof. The "how d'ye does" at home are of no account to the reader, and we skip them. They deserve, however, to see themselves in print, just for their heartiness, and for the good cheer that ensues. The cider that has ripened for our coming is "tapped," and the russet and red-checked apples that have refused to yield "a spec" to summer's heat till we have come and said a benediction over them, are brought forward, and the story is again told of how our pioneer father planted the orchard with his own hands twenty years ago, hoping to see this day, when he and his children could enjoy the fruit together.

But we must wind up No. 2. We threw that salmon fly over the black bass at the mill-tail at Wilmot, and brought a fine one to the surface and to land the first time. A dozen others rose to us during the following day, at intervals, and many more might have tested to their sorrow our fine tackle and ringing reel, had not a troop of boys come bounding into the pond for their evening swim, just as the fish were commencing to rise. But this is not our fishing ground, and we will not dwell on the subject till we reach the old haunts, where we can do the subject more thorough justice. OSRI.

—There is a rage for cheap publications of all kinds at Paris now. Grammars, dictionaries, histories, novels, and poems are being published in daily or weekly issues at two sous each, and are distributed throughout France by the agents of the *Moniteur du Soir*. This paper was started by the Government, who wanted to get some hold on the reading public, and who therefore devised the network of agencies which includes every petty village in France. Several other cheap papers have been started, as they find a ready market. One of them, *Le Soleil*, after a vain endeavor to obtain from Victor Hugo the right to the first publication of "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," bought from Lacroix & Co., the publishers, the right to print it in the paper. One of its rivals, *L'Evenement*, not wishing to be outdone, entered into arrangements with Lacroix & Co. to supply all of their six months' subscribers with the whole work for nothing. Upon this the proprietors of *Le Soleil* offer their three months' subscribers the illustrated edition of "Les Miserables," and are also publishing "Le Mangeur de Fer," a play which is now the sensation of Paris; so that *L'Evenement* is obliged to confess itself beaten. The subscription to *Le Soleil* for three months is only nine francs.

—A meeting of negroes was lately held in Cherokee county, Ala., where they bound themselves together not to work for less than $2 per day during the present harvest, on penalty of receiving fifty lashes. Consequently the negroes are idle, and white men are gathering the harvest at $1·50 per day.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·20 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM

foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing THURSDAY, May 31, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

8 A. M. Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations below Millville. Due 12·35 M.

3 P. M. Accommodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due 8·05 P. M.

3·30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

RETURNING TRAINS

Leave Cape May 6·30 and 11 A. M.
" Bridgeton 7 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.
" Salem 6·45 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below WALNUT Street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. That received at or before 9 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

5 21 J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND

Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1 50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), to Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11·15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·45, 8, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·46, 8·46, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5, 6·7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail 9·20 A. M., Express 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·2 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at	8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at	10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express*	at	12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at	4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at	5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*†	at	9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at	10·00 "
Philadelphia Express‡	at	11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express‡	at	12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at	7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	8·20 "
Columbia Train	at	9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at	1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	4·10 "
Day Express	at	5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at	7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND

all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—

On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the office of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

J. W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do.	50·00 to 350
HEAVY do	do.	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 50
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do.	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do.	12·00 to 150
GENTS do	do.	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

J 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1·05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third.

THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of RUDOLPH BUCKIUS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of C. A. VAN KIRK, Trustee appointed by the Court to make sale of the real estate belonging to the heirs of said decedent, under proceedings in partition, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 3d, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

W. D. BAKER,
6 22 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM CUSACK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY CUSACK, Acting Executrix and Trustee of said decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

W. D. BAKER,
6 22 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER.

In Divorce. March Term, 1866. No. 60.

To BERNARD MERCER, Respondent:—

Take notice that depositions, on behalf of the libellant in the above case, will be taken before Charles N. Mann, Esq., Examiner, at his office, northwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, on THURSDAY, July 12, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH M. PILE,
6 12 15t Attorney for Libellant.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 28 1m No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. 162

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street.

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 131 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. O. Macon, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
F. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Welling, on Second and Quarry streets.
F. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
5 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

DR. HYLTON'S

Constitutional Renovator

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,

SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a raining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Races treet."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 thsm2m

NEEDLES'

COMPOUND

CAMPHOR TROCHES,

Positive Preventive of

CHOLERA,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,

Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,

12th & Race Sts., Phila.

50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

5 12 mthsf No. 510 RACE Street.

CLOSING OUT

OUR LARGE STOCK OF

CARRIAGES

AT REDUCED PRICES.

J. S. COLLINGS & SONS
6 4 No. 915 ARCH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, STABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC., AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except FRIDAY, July 13, on which day the Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame) 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x28, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x38 (kitchen adjoining 10x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 26x28, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame); seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining 8x11.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame), 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17, and two kitchens adjoining 9x12 and 10x10, 16x20, with wing 10x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining 15x40).

Nine (9) MESS-HOUSES (frame) 28x190 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 16x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 15x50, 16x24, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame); twenty-four 28x432, six 28x356, one 11x32, and one 12x29 (with shed adjoining 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 6312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame), 28x32, 28x56, 18x32, 18x31, 16x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x432, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet.

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16; two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16; three and a half feet deep.

Twenty (20) OUT HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED 112x312.

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame), 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: One 40 181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2880 square feet.

FENCING, 23 980 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame), 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITH SHOPS (frame), 43x16), and 64x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within twenty days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of the purchasers. The depot is accessible by water, and vessels of the largest class can be loaded at the wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information apply in person, or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge,
6 20 wfm9t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS OF WROUGHT AND CAST IRON

Will be sold at Public Auction, from the State Arsenal Building, in Savannah, on

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

Sale commencing at 10 A. M.

The Iron is as follows:—

150,000 pounds Cast Iron (Shell Metal), in the city, near the wharf.

130,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), in the city, near the wharf.

43,000 pounds Wrought Iron Scrap (Gun Carriage Irons), in the city, near the wharf.

21,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about five miles from the city, on a good road.

54,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about nine miles from the city, on a good road.

15,500 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about two miles from the city, on the river; no road by land.

156,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns) about four and a half miles from the city, on the river; no road by land.

8000 pounds Cast Shell and Scrap Iron, in the forts.

The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale.

The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.

The Iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds.

Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale.

They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

The Iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. of Ordnance, Brev. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
6 20 12t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau, until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 14th of July, proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery at the Navy Yard, New York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules, giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy Yard, New York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
6 18mf8t Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 4, 1866.—

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of June, for the supply of rations for the petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Cutters on this station, for the term of one year from the 1st day of July next.

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the captain; and the different articles comprising the rations to be delivered on board the vessels in good and sufficient casks and vessels to be provided by the contractors, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding, upon an average, one day in each week), such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.

Specifications will be furnished at this office.

6 4mdt WILLIAM B. THOMAS, Collector.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE

Best in the City.

IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

For sale at the Furniture Store of
Agents Wanted.

J. HAAS,
5 29 No. 117 MARKET Street.

CITY PASTOR.

A Satisfactory Explanatory Letter.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

On the 24th ultimo a warrant was issued for my arrest, in which I was charged with embezzlement, on the oath of Charles C. Wilson, local editor of Forney's *Press*.

The statements of the witnesses *ex parte* for the prosecution having been laid before the public with much misrepresentation, no doubt arising from ignorance of the facts in the case, injurious to my personal and public character, you will confer a favor by allowing me space in your columns for the following statement:—

About the first or second week in April, a Mrs. Marshall came to my house to represent the case of a poor soldier's family of her acquaintance. I sympathized deeply with the case as narrated, and expressed my regret that I had no funds to supply their wants. (My treasury was and is yet overdrawn to the amount of $300.) At last she told me that this poor woman was her own sister. I called Mrs. McElwee, and asked her to give her some clothing for this case, a large bundle of which was made up and sent with Mrs. Marshall to her sister, Mrs. Dowell. Mrs. McElwee has stated *on oath that this bundle* was worth at least $20. We told her to bring her sister up the next day, and we would have ready everything we could get in the house to meet her case. They came in the evening, and we literally loaded both with food and clothing. This evening Mrs. Dowell handed me the following letter to read. She said it was an appeal written by herself to one of the ladies of the Union Benevolent Association, asking for a dollar's worth of groceries; but they did not give her anything:—

DEAR MADAM:—Will you be so kind as to send me an order for groceries? My husband has had one leg amputated and the other disabled in the war; he has been out of employment six months; I am in delicate health and almost frantic with grief; we have not a mouthful to eat in the house and not a cent in the world, and no coal to burn. My little boy has the croup so bad at times I am afraid I will lose him—he is not two years old. My best furniture I have had to part with. I cannot picture to you my distress, and what I have gone through with. I have been in good circumstances at one time; it wounds my feelings greatly to ask charity. My husband has been injured for life in the service of his country; and it is said we should starve to death. He has applied and begged hem at the Navy Yard for employment, but his appeal is in vain. I shall be thankful for any aid you can give me. Yours with respect,

H— D—.

At the head of this letter I wrote:—

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

To the Editor of the Press:—

Sir:—I beseech you to publish this letter by way of appeal. I am acquainted with its facts, and a more distressing case is not on record.

And at the foot:—

Funds left at the *Press* office, or sent to "City Pastor," No. 1341 Lombard street, will be immediately applied to relieve this case. CITY PASTOR.

I read what I had written to Mrs. Dowell and her sister, and gave *them* the letter to take to the *Press* office.

Next morning the letter was in the *Press* and that forenoon funds were left at my house *"discretionary."*

That afternoon I hastened to Mrs. Dowell's, and gave her $10. The carriage hire, referred to so sneeringly by the prosecution and the papers, happened in this wise:—

Mrs. Dowell said she lived far down Ninth street, away out in the lots, a great way beyond the prison. The day was damp and murky, and after a heavy rain, and she said there were no pavements along that end of the street for a long way. I had other duties to attend to that afternoon, which could not be omitted. To foot the distance under these circumstances, even from the terminus of the Tenth Street Railway, *uncertain how far beyond this I had to go*, my time, to say nothing of inconvenience and exposure, would not permit. I hired the carriage and paid for it, and did *not* set it down to Mrs. Dowell's account. I was referring to it the morning I gave her the last thirty dollars (May 22). I had just said that I had paid two dollars for a carriage, when, without giving me time to add more, the man Perkes uttered language so insulting that I had to show him to the door. I had not said, and never did say, that I was going to charge her with that carriage hire.

After I had ordered the insulter from my house, I gave Mrs. Dowell $30, stating that I had not charged the carriage hire to her bill.

I was anxious to give Mrs. Dowell some money to relieve her *immediate* wants. I wanted, moreover, to see her condition, and learn her *need* and *worthiness* from *observation* in her own house. Next day I directed a lady to call on her, who gave her $8. Next day, or, perhaps, the second or third day, when more funds had been sent me, I wrote a note to Mrs. Dowell, that I wanted to see her. She came, and I gave her $20, making in all, in three or four days, $38, besides the clothing and food already referred to, and a good sized bundle of groceries left at my house (not at the *Press* office) for her. Was not this *"immediately supplying her wants?"* Mrs. McElwee has stated before an Alderman that the clothing alone was worth, at the lowest value, $20.

Here is a letter just received from one of the contributors for the relief of Mrs. H. Dowell:—

CHAMBERSBURG, June 1, 1866.

Rev. William McElwee.—Dear Sir:—I noticed in the Philadelphia *Press*, a few days ago, that you have been involved in an unpleasant difficulty, from I think misapprehension of the proper use you made of the funds acknowledged by you to have been received for the benefit of Mrs. H. D.

I heartily approve of the disposition which you made of the contribution I sent you towards the relief of Mrs H. D.

It was in answer to *your* appeal I sent the money, and because of my confidence in you, who are so well known and highly esteemed in this community.

I am pleased that you gave it a new direction. If in doing so you bestowed it upon a more needy and deserving person. Very respectfully, H. S. STONER.

How exactly this letter corresponds, in its statements, to my own explanatory letter to the *Press*, which Mr. Wilson had in his hands twenty-four hours at least before he had the warrant issued for my arrest, will be seen by comparing them.

Here is the letter in full. It was published by Mr. Wilson, though entirely private, in the *Press* of Saturday, May 26, as testimony for the prosecution:—

Treasurer and Clerks at *Press* Office:—The money acknowledged as received for Mrs. H. D. were not *exclusively* for her. Several of the letters sent to me read "For Mrs. H. D., or, if your judgment deem it best, to any other needy case on your books." Mrs. H. D.'s wants were well supplied and at once and I exercised my judgment and discretion in giving other cases as needy and deserving as hers. Besides, in regard to *how much* I should give her at a time, and *how often*, I am always to be the judge.

It would be no kindness done to some people to give them $50 at a time. Whatever is owing Mrs. D. she shall have; and after receiving $38 in three days, with a large amount of clothing and food, and groceries, and her husband at work, I deem it but prudent in me, for other reasons, also, which I will not write, to exercise my judgment in regard to how much more she shall get.

Respectfully yours, etc., CITY PASTOR.

P. S.—Even in cases of special appeal I have to be guided, and always have acted according to circumstances. Here is a woman to whom I have given say $30; during the same day comes one or two more, whom I know to be needy and worthy. I never hesitate to help them from the funds left *discretionary* with me though they may have been acknowledged to the name of another. I hope the above will satisfy you in regard to this case. C. P.

I have this morning paid Mrs H. D. $30 more. The balance of the acknowledgment I have, *at "discretion,"* given to cases as needy—perhaps more needy—than hers. From what I have heard to-day and last evening, there must have been very unfavorable and *unjust* impressions made on your minds in regard to my conduct in this case. The explanation herewith furnished (and some more could be verbally furnished), will I hope, relieve your minds of any unfavorable impression which may have been made.

Yours, etc., WILLIAM McELWEE.

This letter has been before the contributors since the 26th of May. Not one of them has contradicted its statements. The only one heard from approves of City Pastor's discrimination and discretion.

At this time I had paid $60, and acknowledged a "balance." I never refused to pay over the balance of $21 50, on the ground of which the warrant was issued. I wrote that the balance had been given to other needy cases at discretion.

I have receipts from four persons to whom I gave this "balance." All things taken into account, Mrs. Dowell received ninety or a hundred dollars.

The food and clothing might very moderately be set down at $40. This, let it be remembered, was taken from the GENERAL *distribution bureau, in fact, from other poor, for whom no special appeal had been made. To put $21 50 back in that fund to pay it to those poor from whom, in a sense, it had been borrowed, was simple justice. Was it not? We claim the right to do this.*

Miss Mooney, my assistant, has testified before an Alderman that this was our uniform method of distribution, and that she has read several letters concerning contributions for special cases, yet requesting City Pastor to use his own discretion in its application to other needy cases.

The remainder of my statement is easily written. A man named Perkes came to my house on May 21, in company with another man named McFeeters. Perkes presented a printed slip, and asked me if I recognized that. (It was my acknowledgment in the *Press* of the moneys received.) I replied "Yes." "Have you paid it all to Mrs. Dowell?" he asked. "No, sir," I said. "Will you pay it?" he demanded. "It depends on circumstances," I replied; "I may or may not pay all or part of it, at my discretion."

I here explained what discretion I had exercised, and what I had the privilege to exercise, etc.

The next morning Mrs. Dowell called by my request, and I paid her $30, and showed her two letters and read them to her—in which it was stated "for Mrs. H. D., or for any other needy cases, according to your judgment." Perkes, at the same time, also saw these letters, and read them. The same evening Perkes and his friend McFeeters called. He spoke of $21 50 yet to pay as per acknowledgment. That morning I had left my explanatory letter at the *Press* office, in which I had referred to this balance, and as he had twice provokingly insulted me—so much so that I had once to invite him to go out till I was done talking to Mrs. D.—and not feeling inclined to be further annoyed with him, in my own house. I told him that I refused to answer *him* any more questions concerning the case, and referred him to my letter left that morning at the office of the *Press*.

The following extract from the *Public Ledger* of this morning will show the conclusion of the case:—

On Saturday District Attorney Mann called the case of the Rev. William McElwee (City Pastor), charged with embezzlement. The case was partially heard on the previous Saturday, and then postponed to enable the District Attorney to examine Mrs. Dowell, the lady on whose behalf the collections were made. On Saturday, Mr. Mann stated that he had examined the case, and satisfied himself as to the manner in which Mr. McElwee had performed the duty of distributing this particular charity, and he was convinced that no crime had been committed in retaining the $21 50 now in dispute.

Mr. McElwee was not a clerk, agent, or servant of the party, and could not be responsible under the act of Assembly or the common law, nor could he be held for larceny as bailee. But apart from all this, it was due to Mr. McElwee to say that he meant no wrong. He believed that he was doing his duty to the public, and he acted conscientiously in the distribution of this fund, as he believed that he had the right to exercise a discretion.

Mr. Junkin, on behalf of Mr. McElwee disclaimed any intention to defraud Mrs. Dowell. He felt, however, that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the grave charge that had been preferred against him, that a public refutation was required. Mr. Junkin referred to the fact that Mr McElwee had relieved deserving people out of the fund which formed the subject of dispute here. Mr. McElwee was discharged.

Thus have cleared away the mists of this case. Never was a man so *unjustly*, so *unkindly* assailed.

We ask simple justice from those who have published statements very *unjust* and injurious to our private and public character. Some of these statements we could show to be both *slanderous* and *libellous;* but we will wait for corrections, hoping that both sides will be given to the people, and let them be the judges.

The above is officially correct. It is our public acquittal by civil authority, not on the ground of a legal technicality, but on the principle of *righteousness* and *truth*.

WILLIAM McELWEE,
City Pastor.

No 1341 Lombard street, Philadelphia, June 25, 1866.

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
MAKE
CLOTHING TO ORDER.
In the Very Latest Style.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
OFFER
Great Inducements to Purchasers of
Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

UNDER
THE
Continental Hotel,
824 Chestnut
STREET.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
DEFY COMPETITION.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
FOR FIRST CLASS

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
HAVE
Clothing To Suit All Tastes,
At Very Low Prices.

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.

CLOTHING!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION,
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.

WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 8mrp FARR, No. 18 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 25t

SALE READY-MADE CLOTHING.
On Wednesday Morning next,

27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a large assortment of ready-made Clothing for summer wear, comprising gents' and boys' full suits, Melton sack coats, etc.

Open for examination on Tuesday afternoon. 6 25 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

IMPORTANT POSITIVE CLOSING SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, FRENCH FANCY GOODS, Etc. Etc., Etc. (By Catalogue.)
On Wednesday,
June 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a most attractive line of goods adapted to first-class sales and well worthy the special attention of buyers. 6 23 3t

INSTRUCTION.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Day Scholars per annum $100
Day Boarding Pupils $200.

MADAME D'HERVILLY,
6 22 fmw4m Principal.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS:
6 1 6m No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

PACKING BOXES

Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and *prices lowest.* Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
Fruit dealers supplied.
5 28 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co's Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF
STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND
For sale by WILLIAM P. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

OILS
FOR ALL KINDS OF
MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,
6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street, above Arch.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

IMMENSE DISPLAY OF
PLAIN AND COLORED WORKS,
FOR TRADE SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.
PIECES FROM $4·00 TO $100·00 EACH.
ROCKETS,
BENGOLAS,
CRACKERS, ETC.
ATTENTION OF COUNTRY AND CITY TRADE.
No. 138 South DELAWARE Avenue.
6 12 16t STILSON & BOYER.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS

BUNTING, SILK AND MUSLIN
FLAGS,
OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.
SWORDS,
SASHES,
BELTS,
BASE BALL CAPS.
BASE BALL BELTS
AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
WILSON & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.),
No. 418 ARCH Street
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FLAGS,
FLAGS,
FLAGS.
FLAGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
AT
HORSTMAN'S
MILITARY DEPOT,
6 18mwf6t)
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS.

FIREWORKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
For sale at manufacturers' prices, by
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 MARKET Street,
AND
No. 510 COMMERCE STREET.
Goods ordered direct from factory.
No orders accepted after July 1. [6 1 d1m

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA,
CONQUERED AT LAST.
INVETERATE CASES NOTICE.
A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.
YOU RISK NOTHING BY TRYING IT.

The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by

DR. J. P. FITLER,

One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or cases, the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. Incredible as this offer may seem, the proprietor knows full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $2·00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No. 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where Dr. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

MOTHERS AND NURSES

Who have tested Dr. FITLER'S INFANT CARMINATIVE for the last 30 years, certify by thousands that it is the greatest household remedy for Cross Children, Infants Teething, Cholic, Cramp, Bowel Complaint, Sleeplessness, Pains, Spasms, Sour Vomiting, Fretting, Flatulency, Cholera Infantum, etc.; contains nothing injurious is perfectly harmless, and children love it dearly. Price only 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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"NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR
TROCHES."

Essential as a compact, effective, and safe remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, etc. Have a Box at hand.

Exclusive Maker,
C. H. NEEDLES,
TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

Fifty Cents per box. One dozen to families, $5·00.
For sale by Druggists. 6 16 10trp

CHEROKEE PILLS
CURE

Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Disorders, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar coated.* They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B. Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5 *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwf§rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms, plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water, fine view of ocean, &c. Photographs of which can be seen, and full particulars at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 6 13

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building, on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A large, well shaded Stone House, near Pennlyn Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.
For particulars apply to
BEDLOCK & PASCHALL,
6 24 6t* No. 715 WALNUT Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6 75 per ton, Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—
S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
1 26 30t* No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.
Black and white Plaid Mozambiques 25 cents a yard.
Plain color Bareges, 37½ cents.
Plain color Crape Maretz, 40 cents a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.
Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents.
Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.
White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Shirred Muslins 87½c., $1 25, and $1 60 a yard.
White Piques, very cheap.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.
Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.
Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents a yard.
Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders, Linen Fans, very cheap, Silk Fans, very cheap, French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than bale prices. 2 4§

PIQUE,
FOR DRESSES AND SACQUES.

ONE CASE MORE OF
EXTRA FINE WIDE
PIQUE,
AT 65 CENTS PER YARD.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 21]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

HUGUENOT SHEETINGS.

10-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
11-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
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300 Dozen Napkins, at $2·50 and $2·65 Per Dozen.
100 Dozen Towels, at $3·00 Per Dozen.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 21]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR NIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 12 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning from Auction—White Canton Matting, 31 cents; Red Check Matting, 37 cents; Ingrain Carpets, 50, 62, 75, 87 cents, $1, $1·25, $1·37, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1·75; Three-ply Carpets only $2·12½; Hemp Carpets, 37 cents; Rag Carpets, 62 cents; Cottage Carpets, 37 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents; Window Shades $1 to $3; Plain Buff, Brown and Green Shading, 50 cents; Sheeting Muslins, 25 to 85 cents; Table Linens, 62 cents to $1·50; Napkins, 25 cents; Towellings, 12 cents up; Cloth Table-covers, $1 75; Mozambiques 37 to 45 cents; Lawns, 31 cents; Plain all-wool Delaines, 50 to 62 cents; Alpacas, all colors, 37 to 62 cents. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts. 6 9

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
WHITE GOODS BARGAINS.
Shirred Muslins for waists.
Marseilles for dresses.
Large Plaid and Stripe Nainsook.
French Muslin, two yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Swiss Edgings and Insertions.
Cambric Edgings and Insertions.
Lama and Cambric Lace Pointes.
Lama and Cambric Lace Bournous.
Shetland Shawls, bargains. 6 20 12t

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of *"OUR OWN MAKE"* are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4§

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
MARSH & WARNOCK'S,
(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),
No. 113 North NINTH Street.

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of
TOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
Also, a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS and
SWISS MUSLINS.
The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS.
Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 6 14 thsm2m

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD BEFORE MAKING ALTERATIONS TO OUR STORES.

2500 yards Silk Grenadines reduced to 50c.
$1·50 Silk Grenadines reduced to $1.
$2 Silk Grenadines reduced to $1 25.
Grenadine Bareges at reduced prices.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWNS.

A large assortment of the newest and choicest styles, reduced to 25, 31, 37 and 40c.
Travelling Dress Goods at reduced prices.
Dress Goods of every variety, at less than cost.
Black Silks at reduced prices.
Colored Silks at reduced prices.
Silks of all kinds at very low prices.
Grenadine Shawls at reduced prices.
Shetland Shawls at reduced prices.
Summer Shawls of all kinds, at reduced prices.

H. STEEL & SON,
6 23 3trp Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

BLANKETS FOR FAMILIES.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR INSTITUTIONS.
BLANKETS FOR STOREKEEPERS.

Now in receipt of a large purchase of the most desirable BLANKETS in the market, bought prior to the recent advance, which will be sold in large or small lots on the most favorable terms.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
6 22 3t Above Willow.

ALHAMBRA QUILTS,
Desirable for Hotel Purposes.
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
Of all Grades.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
6 22 3t Above Willow.

TABLE LINENS,
SHEETING LINENS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TOWELLINGS, Etc. Etc.
Purchased prior to the recent advance of exchange.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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REDUCTION.
FRENCH CORSETS
REDUCED TO THREE DOLLARS.
WOVEN CORSETS
REDUCED TO $1·50.
Goffered and Embroidered Skirts
AT REDUCED PRICES.
THORNHILL & BURNS,
5 23 wsm24t)
No. 1208 CHESNUT Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S
NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING
AMERICAN
REFRIGERATOR,
PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864,

Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc etc.,

LONGER, DRIER AND COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

E. S. FARSON & CO.,
6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street.

REFRIGERATORS
PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS.

2000 REFRIGERATORS ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city which will be sold wholesale and retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. ANDERSON,
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FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE,
AND BROWN STOUT.

A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.

Also, ALSOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 5dp S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 15wim No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.